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DARTMOUTH MEDICAL COLLEGE

CENTENNIAL EXERCISES

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1897

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

BY

PHINEAS S. CONNER, M.D., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

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PROF. OF SURGERY

The close of a hundred years of active life of the Medical Department of Dartmouth, the third college in our country to have a Department of Medicine, makes it eminently proper to review the conditions under which such life has been spent, to take note of the changes which from time to time have been effected in medical teaching, and to pay just tribute to those whose labors have developed the school, honored the College, and promoted in many ways the public weal; further, to know the work, of many kinds and in many places, of those who have been its graduates and to forecast, if possible, along what lines the future work of the College must be done.

When in 1796 Nathan Smith asked of the Trustees "encouragement and approbation of a plan he had devised, to establish a Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in connection with Dartmouth College" with very few exceptions all the medical men of the States, New England, Middle, and South, had acquired their professional knowledge through a system of apprenticeship. The Doctor of established position had his students; who lived in his house, relieved him of much of his work, sometimes professional, sometimes menial, profited as far as they might from his instruction and his example, and in due time were sent out (with or without certificate) to cure or otherwise as the case might be. As the late Prof. Edward H. Clarke put it, the students "had the use of the library of their master, whose shelves if not abundantly supplied, generally held a few books and whose house usually contained in some closet or nook a few bones of the human frame or perhaps an entire skeleton. These the student handled, examined, and studied. His opportunities for clinical study consisted in witnessing and often assisting in the office practice of his master. There he pulled his first tooth, opened his first abscess, performed his first venesection, applied his first blister, administered his first emetic, and there first learned the various manipulations of minor surgery

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and medicine. After a time his clinical opportunities were enlarged by visiting with his teacher the patients of the latter and becoming acquainted not in hospitals but in private houses with the protean phases of disease.

His clinical lectures were his master's talk on the cases they had visited as they rode from house to house. After three years spent in this sort of study and practice the young man was supposed to have acquired enough medical knowledge to enable him to commence the practice of his profession." As the result of this necessarily varying and largely imperfect training, the majority of medical men in our country a century ago were unlearned, untrained, unskillful. Exceptions there were; and here and there was to be found a man of marvellous perception, of extraordinary adaptability, of wonderful knowledge if not of books of cases, ready for any emergency, able to decide upon a proper remedy and to compound and dispense it, knowing when to operate and how; and a three-year pupilage under such a teacher was at once an education and an inspiration.

Knowing from his own experience the advantages and disadvantages of the system of master and pupil (he had seen the best of it in his three years' life with Dr. Josiah Goodhue), and the value of collegiate training as he had had it at Harvard during the winter of 1789–'90, Doctor Smith sought to have secured to students of northern New England didactic academic instruction that should properly supplement private teaching and educate a body of medical men well qualified to care for the diseases and injuries of the new settlements springing up in the still sparsely occupied counties of New Hampshire and Vermont. In only three places in the country could such instruction be had—New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—each, even the nearest, days' journey away and expensive beyond the ordinary means of parent or of son. Dartmouth was the academic centre to which he naturally turned, and though his petition in 1796 was not granted, its friendly reception by the Trustees must have given him assurance that the prayed-for professorship would soon be established; for in the following December he sailed for Europe to qualify himself still further for the work that he had determined upon doing. At Edinburgh was the medical centre of the time, a centre that in the centuries before had been gradually moving from Salernum and Monte Cassino to Bologna, to Padua, to Paris, to Leyden and now to Edinburgh.

What chiefly interfered with proper study at Edinburgh, and was sending students to London, the next centre in chronological order, was the difficulty of securing anatomical material. Many a man recognized the truth of the statement of Dr. Sam'l. Bard thirty or more years before: "but for want of opportunities for dissection I should have no occasion to regret the change from London; but to have a subject in my possession here would run the risk of banishment if not of life."

Three months' close study here and as much at London gave Doctor Smith an idea of the best in medical teaching that the world then afforded. Though Scarpa was doing good work at Pavia, Italy was practically abandoned by foreign students; Germany offered little; the glory of Leyden had departed with Boerhaave and Albinus; Montpellier had become but a training school for the medical officers of the armies of Napoleon; the Paris school, reëstablished a couple of years before on the ruins of the old Faculty of Medicine and the Academy of Surgery (swept away by the decree of August 18, 1792), was but beginning to give promise of its coming strength.

Without going further Doctor Smith returned home and about the first of December began his lectures, though it was not until the following August that he was formally elected a Professor, "whose duty it shall be to deliver public lectures upon Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry and the Theory and Practice of Physic". While abroad he had sent £30 worth of books to the College library "and brought with him apparatus for Anatomy, Surgery, and Chemistry, which he deemed indispensable for commencing the proposed medical institution"; to which was added a few years later pieces secured through the State's gift of $600 in 1803. What the books were the College records do not show, but whatever they were they must certainly have been valuable additions to the few then ordinarily obtainable in our country, such as Cullen's lectures on Materia Medica and his "First Lines", the Anatomy of Cheselden, the Surgery of Sharp or of Pott, the Midwifery of Smellie or of Hamilton, the Edinburgh or the London Dispensatory, the works of Boerhaave or the Commentaries of Van Swietan, the Physiology of Haller or of Blumenbach, or the less frequently found works of Heister, of Sydenham, of Mead.

Just when Doctor Smith began his lectures is not known, but it was probably not long after November 20, on which day he wrote to his wife from Hanover: "I am so much engaged here and and the time for

beginning my business is so near that I cannot come to Cornish till I begin my lectures.'' Chase in his history of the College says November 22 was the date. No more is it known where the lectures were delivered, but Professor Hubbard in his lecture introductory to the session of 1879 (a lecture full of facts relating to Doctor Smith and of exceeding interest in every respect) stated that ''there is a tradition, current for the last half century, that the lectures were given *at first* in a small two-story house of four rooms that stood just in front of this building (*i. e.* the present Medical College building), which is called in Doctor Smith's first deed of a site to the State 'the Medical House, being the house next southerly of my dwelling house.' In August, 1799, the Trustees 'devoted and fitted up room No. 6', in the northeast corner and first story of Dartmouth Hall for Doctor Smith's lectures, and in August, 1803, provided further accommodations in an adjoining room; 'which two served for a lecture hall, dissecting room, chemical laboratory and library', until the present medical building was erected in 1811''.

This building stands on land ''forty-five square rods'' given to the State by Doctor Smith, who had in 1809 agreed in consideration of the legislative grant of $3,450 for the erection of a medical college building to ''give a site therefor, as also assign to the State his Anatomical Museum and Chemical Apparatus''. The lot originally donated (December 31, 1810) was a half acre, east of the present site and higher up the hill, but as it was found ''inconvenient of access'' it was exchanged for the present lot on the first of the following June. In 1812 an additional grant of $1,217.14 was made by the State, bringing up the amount of its donation to $4,667.14.

Funds in addition to this sum were supplied by private individuals, but by whom and in what amounts I have been unable to ascertain. The Act of June 23, 1809, appointed as a building committee: ''Dan'l. Hough, Esq. of Lebanon; Dan'l. Kimball, Esq., of Plainfield, and Mills Olcott, Esq., of Hanover; or either two of them''. This building remained without alteration until the receipt of the Stoughton donation ($10,000) in 1871, and of $5,000 from the State in 1873, ''to alter, repair, finish and furnish the building of the Medical School of New Hampshire at Hanover, as the Act of July 3, 1873 expresses it'', made it possible to fit up the Stoughton Museum room, taking the place of the old upper amphitheatre, and to put the building in its present condition, except as it is changed by the half basement dissecting room

on the south, which was added in 1895 at a cost of $1,700, partly assumed by the Faculty, in part defrayed by the use of the unexpended portion of the State fund of 1873.

The Stoughton donation (the most liberal ever given to the Medical Department as such) was, as the commemorative tablet states it, a grateful expression of the donor's indebtedness to the science of Medicine (rather in fact to that of his friend and physician Doctor Phelps), and as year by year the beautiful museum room is more and more filled with valuable and illustrative specimens of morbid anatomy it will become more and more of direct value to students and of indirect to the community at large whose physicians are through the proper use of these gathered relics of humanity enabled the better to anticipate, to recognize, to relieve or to cure the various diseases the ravages of which are here displayed.

From early days the reputation and skill of the medical Faculty attracted patients from a distance, but the care of them was rendered exceptionally difficult because of the want of proper housing and nursing. At times there was a so-called hospital (as *e. g.* that existing in 1824 and noticed in the advertisement of that year and later that organized and carried on as a private enterprise by the elder Crosby), but more generally the sick and those operated upon were scattered about the village in the care of such families as were willing to receive them. The disadvantages, not to say the positive evils, of this state of affairs were fully recognized by the school, but until recently there seemed no way of escape from them. Though the Faculty had for several years set aside a portion of its very limited income as a nucleus for a hospital-building fund, it was with the greatest pleasure and gratitude that it received notification less than a decade ago that Mr. Hiram Hitchcock purposed erecting the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital. Its corner-stone laid during the summer of 1890, it was formally dedicated May 3, 1893. Admirably planned, carefully built, beautiful in its architectural lines and in its fitness for professional use, than which of its class none more perfect is on the face of the earth, this loving tribute to a noble woman[1] is and must long continue

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[1]Over the fireplace in the entrance hall is a bronze tablet inscribed: "In blessed memory of Mary Maynard Hitchcock
In loving thought of her tender and unfailing sympathy and help
For the afflicted and the poor and in the spirit of her life

to be a boon to humanity and an aid to medical education. In its original design no provision was made for amphitheatre teaching, and the Faculty at an early day through its Dean requested of the donor permission to put up a small, plain, annexed building for operations and lectures, intending to devote to its erection the funds that had been saved up for hospital purposes. Mr. Hitchcock, having asked if such building was needed and been told that it was, at once directed his architects and the supervisor of plans to design and cause to be erected the clinical building which is now such a joy to the eye and of such great value to the Medical School. In this building and its furnishing, as in that of the hospital proper, there was full compliance with the direction given by Mr. Hitchcock in the beginning that not a dollar was to be wasted but every dollar to be expended that was needed for the perfect carrying out of the purpose in mind, the establishment of a thoroughly equipped hospital. No reference to the institution should ever be made by a medical man without due recognition being had of the knowledge and devotedness of our distinguished graduate and professorial colleague, the Superintendent of the McLean Hospital, Dr. Edward Cowles, who had the supervision of the plans to such an unusual extent as that no architect's sketch, general or detailed, could be acted upon until it bore his written approval.

Doctor Smith during his first winter was the sole lecturer, and after his appointment as Professor at the Commencement in August, 1798, he continued to carry on the whole work of the school for a dozen years (except as he was assisted in 1798 and 1799 by Dr. Lyman Spalding, who had graduated in medicine at Harvard in '97); an experience altogether unique in medical teaching in our country. When he began his professorial work Harvard was having Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, of Medicine, of Chemistry (3); Columbia, of Anatomy, of Surgery, of Medicine, of Midwifery and of Materia Medica and Botany (5); the University of Pennsylvania, of Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery, of Medicine, of Chemistry, of Materia Medica and Botany (4). The second course of lectures probably began about the first of October, and in the Announcement for 1799 it is stated that the lectures will "commence the first of October annually and continue ten weeks, on the following branches: Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Theory

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This hospital is erected in the year of the Great Physician
Eighteen hundred and ninety by her husband Hiram Hitchcock."

and Practice of Physic."[2] By 1820 the beginning of the term had been put back ten days, to September 21, and its duration increased two weeks. Five years later the course began on the 8th of September, in 1832 on the 30th of August, in 1836 on the 11th of August, in 1840 on the 6th of August, and by this time it had been settled that the lectures would begin about a week after Commencement, *i. e.*, soon after the 1st of August, and close not long before Thanksgiving, and no change was made in these respects until 1886, when the course was lengthened to twenty weeks and, as it was thought desirable that the graduation exercises should be over before Thanksgiving, the commencement of the term was fixed for the most convenient day in the middle of the week nearest to the 15th of July.

In 1810 Doctor Smith asked that Anatomy and Surgery should be constituted a special department under the professorial care of Dr. Cyrus Perkins; the first step in the process of differentiation which has resulted in our having today fourteen professorships. The second step in this development as it were by combined fissuration and gemmation was the creation in 1812 of a lectureship on Chemistry, made a professorship in 1820. The chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics dates from 1820, changed to that of Therapeutics in 1887. Anatomy and Surgery were divorced in 1838, the chair of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy being created at that time giving place three years later (1841) to that of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, and in 1868 to that of Surgery alone. With Anatomy in 1838 was combined Physiology, and the title of the chair was that of Anatomy and Physiology until the establishment of the professorship of Physiology in 1885 when the title became that of Anatomy. Obstetrics, which from 1814 was taught by Doctor Mussey in connection with the chair of Theory and Practice and later that of Anatomy and Surgery, was in 1838 combined with Materia Medica in a chair having the curiously mixed title of "Materia Medica, Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children", and three years later (in 1841) with Surgery, the chair of "Surgery, Obstetrics, and Dis-

[2]This was in accordance with the "Medical Statutes" adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1798. On the inner side of the cover of the pamphlet publishing the statutes relating to medical graduation adopted in 1812 is the notice: "Medical Lectures commence on the second Wednesday of October annually."

eases of Women and Children'' (a combination hardly less incongruous than the preceding one) continuing in existence until 1868, when Obstetrics and Diseases of Women were set off as a special department, to be five years later (1873) divided and the chairs of Obstetrics and of Gynecology created, the two being temporarily fused in 1887. In 1838 Pathological Anatomy was added to the title of the chair of Theory and Practice and the combination was continued until 1871 when a separate chair of General Pathology was created for Doctor Phelps who was its only occupant. The importance of Medical Jurisprudence was early recognized, and in 1838 there was a lectureship established of ''Medical Botany and Medical Jurisprudence'' which was continued for a couple of years. In 1847 the chair of Medical Jurisprudence was established and has been since continued, its occupants having been Judge Parker, Judge Redfield and Doctor Ordronaux. In 1878 there was added a lectureship on Mental Diseases and one on Laryngology, and in 1879 one on Ophthalmology, full professorships in each of these three departments being created in 1882. A lectureship on Hygiene was created in 1886 and one on Nervous Diseases in 1889, the first made a full chair in 1893, the other in 1890.

Probably from the time that Doctor Smith made his home in Hanover (in 1805), certainly from a quite early date, a few private pupils, as it were in apprenticeship, remained in the village during the winter and spring months, the Medical School having no official knowledge of them. This state of things continued for many years, the resident member or as it sometimes happened members of the Faculty increasing from time to time the amount of instruction given, to a number of students varying within somewhat narrow limits, but never other than quite small. A little less than twenty years ago it became possible because of the local residence of three of the Faculty to very materially enlarge and improve the system of instruction in what now began to be the ''recitation term'' of the College, commencing early in January and closing in June. Those in attendance had over five months of genuine hard work in the recitation room and in the anatomical and chemical laboratories, and those who were present during one session were very likely to continue in attendance for one or two years more. Steadily the curriculum has been enlarged, and the teaching force increased (to five at present), so that very thorough instruction can be had; and the results of the training received have been very apparent in the examinations, preliminary and final, of the regular terms. In

the last ten years the increase in the number of recitation-term students has been almost phenomenal, such number going up from 14 in 1886 to 98 in 1896. In the prospective reorganization of the course rendered necessary by the lengthened time of pupilage now demanded by the State the recitation term will without doubt be merged in and made an integral part of the regular course and come directly and officially under the control of the Faculty of the School and the Trustees of the College.

Curiously enough just such a combination of lecture and recitation terms in a nine months' course was effected in 1821, but the arrangement was continued for only a couple of years.

In 1820 at the suggestion of Doctor Mussey the New Hampshire State Medical Society voted to "send two delegates annually to attend the examination of the candidates for graduation," and in 1871 similar action was taken by the Vermont State Medical Society; so that for more than three-quarters of a century "no medical student has been allowed to receive a diploma from Dartmouth without the assent of accredited representatives of the medical profession of one or both of the two States".

At Commencement in August, 1798, the degree of M. B. was conferred upon two candidates, Joseph Adams Gallup and Levi Sabin, the established requisites for such degree being two years of study and attendance upon two courses of lectures. Not until 1812 was the Doctorate in Medicine given by the College, to secure which the candidate had to spend three years in study and attend two courses of lectures. In this summer of 1798 when Dartmouth graduated two M. B.'s, Harvard graduated one, Columbia none (Hosack thirty years later stated that there was one graduate, but the name does not now appear in the college lists), and the University of Pennsylvania twelve (5 from Va., 2 from S. C., 2 from Pa., 1 each from Maryland, Georgia, and New Jersey).

In the years 1798 to 1811 inclusive, the medical graduates numbered 64, of whom 25, *i. e.* 40 per cent, were Bachelors of Arts (18 Dartmouth, 3 Harvard, 3 Brown, 1 Yale). Since 1811 they have numbered 1,867, all M. D.'s, 242 of them having academic degrees at the time of admission to the Medical classes, *i. e.*, 13 per cent of the entire number; arranged by decades the percentage has been: to 1820, 23 per cent; to 1830, 10 per cent; to 1840, 7 per cent; to 1850, 15 per cent; to 1860, 15 per cent; to 1870, 14 per cent; to 1880, 10 per cent; to

1890, 10 per cent; 1890 to the present time, 20 per cent. We may well pause and think awhile when we learn that there were proportionately twice as many college graduates in the first ten classes as in the last ten, and four times as many as in the eighth or ninth decade of the existenee of the school.

Of our nearly two thousand graduates more than one-half are still living, and though of the entire number the large majority have spent and are spending their days in the regular aetive life of the general praetitioner (the best of all medical work) yet there will be found in the graduate-list the names of 51 medical teaehers, twelve of them in the school itself, and seven professors in colleges other than medieal. Nine have been superintendents of insane hospitals (Bell, McFarland, Bancroft, Tyler, Barstow, Whittemore, Cowles, Sylvester, Wentworth), one was a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and six have held important political offiees, one being a Governor, one a Comptroller of the Treasury, four Representatives in Congress. In the military and naval services of the eountry 132 have been engaged, from Sylvester Day of 1801 in the army to George B. Wilson of 1889 in the navy. Doetor Day, when he died in 1851, was the oldest officer in the Army Medical Department, having served eontinuously from 1807.

Examination of our records shows that the correctness of the prevailing opnion that doctors are short lived may well be questioned so far as Dartmouth graduates are concerned. Of the 64 M. Bs., 37 lived to be sixty and more years of age, 16 being over 70 at the time of death, 6 over 80, and 3 over 90. Of the M. Ds., over 600 have lived beyond 60, 208 or more beyond 70, 62 or more beyond 80, 5 or more beyond 90, and one, Oliver Swaine Taylor of 1813, died in 1885 at 100, though it should be stated that his life was spent in the ministry, not in the practice of medicine.

It would be a graeious task did time permit to mention somewhat in detail those who as praetitioners and teachers have espeeially distinguished themselves, for to even name those who have quit themselves like men would be to call the roll from '97 to '97. Few, very few, among them will be known as investigators, diseoverers and writers, "the necessities of the present have left little leisure for the cultivation of the arts and sciences".* But of four of the early men

*In the words of E. H. Clarke: "If Boerhaave, Cullen, Hunter, or Bichat had found themselves in America they would have been obliged to take eare of the sick rather than investigate the laws of disease and of life, and the world would not have heard of them as original investigators and natural philosophers."

a passing notice should be taken, Amos Twitchell of Keene, George C. Shattuck of Boston, Henry Bond of Philadelphia, and Phineas Spalding of Haverhill, N. H.

Twitchell exemplified in the highest degree the all-round doctor of the olden time, with a strong leaning toward surgical practice. Endowed by nature with powers of observation and reasoning of unusual strength, well grounded in the learning of his day, able and ready to execute the mechanical part of his professional work, for many years he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow practitioners and had a business extending widely through New Hampshire and Vermont. The surgical world will long remember that he first successfully ligated the common carotid artery in a case of secondary hæmorrhage (and that only two years after graduating), and third in this country amputated above the shoulder joint. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, August 19, 1819, he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in succession to Doctor Perkins, but declined to accept the chair.

Shattuck, for more than half a century a distinguished physician and much honored citizen of Boston, the classmate (academic and medical) and life-long friend of Dr. Reuben Mussey, is by Dartmouth men held in especially kind remembrance for his generous donation of $7,000 to the Observatory, of $1,000 to the Library, and for the four portraits of the Counsel in the Dartmouth College case, now in the Art Gallery. A few years ago his son, the late Doctor Shattuck, told me of his father's deep devotion to his *Alma Mater,* his almost fraternal affection for Doctor Mussey, and of his frequent reference to the fact that he had once carried up from Boston in his sleigh a subject which he knew his friend the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery was in much need of.

Bond, a graduate of and later tutor in the Academic Department, a student of Cyrus Perkins and Nathan Smith, the Phi Beta Kappa orator in 1818, was from 1820 until the time of his death (May 4, 1859,) a practitioner of high repute in Philadelphia. A good student, not brilliant, hardly a success as a lecturer which he several times tried to be, possessed of mechanical skill and inventive genius to an extent which enabled him to devise new instruments and improved methods of surgical dressing, fond of historical research, familiar with what had been, and slow in accepting what was coming in, he lived a long but somewhat peculiar life, and in his will left his miscellaneous

books to the library of Dartmouth and made it the residuary legatee of the bulk of his fortune. Unfortunately his estate was very much smaller than he expected it to be, but it is thought that the College will ultimately receive about $11,000.

Spalding, a typical specimen of the best class of New England "country practitioners" is still preserved to us at the age of ninety-eight, the oldest graduate of the College.[3] To him first in this country is to be accredited the securing of bony repair of a broken neck of the thigh bone, and he first questioned in print the correctness of Cooper's opinions respecting such repair.

Whatever of good has been accomplished by the School has been because of those who have filled its chairs. "Organization is powerful, but no organization has ever accomplished anything until a person has stood at the center of it and filled it with his thought, with his life." (Van Dyke.) It was the thought, the life of Nathan Smith that started this institution and carried it well along on its course. A rare man was he, with a self-recognized mission to teach, who founded three schools and lectured in a fourth, who "enfranchising himself from the bonds of authority delighted to study nature with his own eyes and was not afraid to follow where she led". From this study of nature in disease and from the thoughts thereupon that filled his mind during long rides over the hills that are around about us on every side, from these came his power to see and to do, to them we owe his contributions to the world's knowledge of the nature and treatment of typhoid fever, of abscess of bone, of dislocations of the hip, of tumors of the ovary; contributions antedating and in no small degree anticipating the teachings and practice of Louis, of Gerhardt, of Brodie, of Reed, of Wells. True, McDowell had operated a dozen years before the time of the case by the brookside in Norwich, Hippocrates had spoken of reduction by manipulation, Anderson had practised it nearly half a century before, Physick had already publicly demonstrated it in his Philadelphia Clinic; but so far as his own knowledge and experience went, the removal of the cyst and the reduction of the luxation were to Nathan Smith new procedures, original

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[3]In the record book of the Faculty under date of December 13, 1822, is the following minute: "*Phineas Spalding* having the requisite qualifications was admitted to examination,—presented certificates of having a knowledge of the Latin Language. Attest: J. F. Dana."

with himself. Just why he should have left "the child of his hope which he had raised from the cradle" and at fifty-one made a new home and created a new school is not so certainly known. Professor Hubbard tells us that "the country was poor, remuneration for practice and instruction not large, and somewhat precarious, with his unbounded professional generosity his income was small, while discouragements and difficulties of a local character were not wanting". Perhaps he saw the clouds gathering and realized that a storm was soon to break which might sweep away the institution of which the Medical School was a department, and leave little or nothing of that which his labors had created. In the facts of those after-years of controversy and peril he doubtless found full justification of his fears and doubts. Whatever the reasons, he closed his connection with the school in 1813 (though he did lecture again for a while in 1816), and Dartmouth no longer knew "one of the most extraordinary medical men whom this country has ever produced, whether we regard his great ability as a general practitioner, his skill and daring as a surgeon, or his versatility as a teacher of the different branches of medicine", as Gross said of him more than sixty years later.

His assistant, Spalding, who taught Chemistry for a couple of years, and later was President of and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of the Western District of the State of New York at Fairfield, is chiefly remembered as the "originator in 1817 of the movement for a Pharmacopœia of the United States, adopted at Washington in 1820, and Chairman of the Committee of Publication that issued it to the profession." One of the earliest works on Chemistry prepared and published in this country was his (Hanover, 1799), a copy of which has lately been presented to the College Library by Doctor Spalding of Portland, Me., a grandson.

From 1812 to 1820 the teachers of Chemistry in the Medical School were also lecturers on Chemistry in the College, Rufus Graves, Daniel Oliver, and James Freeman Dana, and from the creation of the professorship in the College in 1820 to the present time, its occupant has had charge of the instruction of medical students, Dana, Hale, Hubbard, Bartlett, in succession. Professor Hale's resignation in 1835, a forced one due to the fact that his religious belief was not in accord with that of his colleagues in the academic Faculty, was for many reasons an unfortunate thing for the College, but did not materially affect the Medical School, unless perhaps it was the cause

more or less direct of the resignations within the next three years of Doctors Oliver and Mussey. Doctor Hubbard was the Professor of Chemistry in the school from 1836 to 1883. For more than half a century widely known and justly honored in the scientific world, still permitted at an advanced age to enjoy with faculties unimpaired a dignified ease, his absence today so much regretted by us all, the men of Dartmouth, academic and medical, have him in kindly remembrance and beg him to accept their every good word and wish.

Of Cyrus Perkins, who occupied the chair of Anatomy and Surgery for ten years, I have been able to learn but little. During the stormy times of 1815–1819 his sympathies were with the Wheelock party, and he was a Trustee of the University. The College records show that during at least a year before his resignation (in 1819) there was lack of harmony (to say the least of it) between the Doctor and the Board of Trustees. After leaving Hanover he went to New York, was in active practice there for many years, and died on Staten Island at the age of seventy.

For two years afterward the lectures in the department were given by Usher Parsons, who entering the navy in 1812 had been with Perry on Lake Erie and had had a considerable service abroad. After leaving Hanover he became Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Brown and spent the remainder of his long and distinguished life at Providence. He was an industrious writer on professional subjects, the author of more than twenty medical papers and publications, among them four Boylston Prize Essays, and for many years was one of the eminent physicians and surgeons of our country.

In 1822 the chair was taken by Reuben D. Mussey, who had been Professor of Theory and Practice and Materia Medica from 1814 to 1820, and of Obstetrics since 1814. A graduate of the College (1803) and of the Medical School (1806) he here taught Anatomy, Surgery, and Obstetrics until 1838, was at Bowdoin from 1831 to 1835, and at Fairfield, N. Y., from 1836 to 1838, was Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio from 1838 to 1852, and in the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati from 1852 to 1857. Few in our country during these more than forty years of professional teaching as strongly impressed students and practitioners as did Doctor Mussey. Of untiring energy, a diligent student, a careful investigator, a bold operator, a strong teacher, stern, uncompromising, he was professionally and morally a power in his day, to a degree seldom equalled influencing

the various communities in which he lived. His personal demonstration of the long denied cutaneous absorption, his ligation of both common carotids, his high amputation of the upper extremity, his demonstration of the possibility of bony union after fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, will ever hold place in medical literature; while his views on alcohol and tobacco, "the foes of health", on diet and on dress, extreme as they were, absurd in some respects as they may be regarded, were honestly held and vigorously enforced, and exercised no little influence upon many of those who knew them. To no one of her teachers after Nathan Smith does the Dartmouth Medical School owe more than to Doctor Mussey.

With his departure the chair of Anatomy and Surgery gave place to the chairs of Anatomy and Physiology, and of Surgery, the former occupied by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the latter by Dixi Crosby. Dartmouth has for half a century and more taken pride in Doctor Holmes' two years' long association with her teaching corps, and again and again has attention been called to a specimen in her museum prepared by him whose reputation as a professional teacher and writer was in his later life so overshadowed by that of the Poet and the Autocrat.

For nearly thirty years after 1840 Peaslee was the Professor of Anatomy. Of broad, accurate, critical learning in Arts as well as in Medicine, master of his subject, a genuine teacher (and he at one time or another taught in every department of Medicine and in five schools), an excellent diagnostician, a successful general practitioner, a careful, skillful operator, an author of great merit (his Histology, the first published in our language, his Ovarian Tumors a marvel of research), a devoted son of the College and a wise administrator of her affairs, for many years he was a tower of strength and a pillar of fire in the medical world of northern New England, and in his later days in his metropolitan home was honored for his scholarship and character. His influence in the school and upon its students can never be estimated, and many a one has been truer and abler and better as man and as doctor for the inspiration that came from his words and his works. One of the last delights of his life was, as he wrote me but a few weeks before his death, that each of the strictly professional chairs in the school was occupied by "one of his own boys". He rests in our midst and the remembrance of him will not pass away so long as Dartmouth has her history and her traditions.

When tired of the peculiar labors of the Anatomical department

(and they are many and trying), Doctor Peaslee transferred to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, later to that of Gynecology, Dr. L. B. Howe was appointed his successor and for nearly a quarter of a century, until his death, was at the head of this department. Fond of study, an excellent anatomist, a clear and systematic teacher, of high principle and great moral courage, respected by his associates and beloved by those who knew him well, after a lingering illness he passed away in 1893.

The chair of Surgery for forty years less one was held by the Crosbys. Distinguished members of a distinguished family, doctors and surgeons by inheritance, personally attractive, delightful companions, charming talkers, possessed of troops of friends, self reliant, bold to conceive and able to execute, exercising an immense influence throughout this section, the father and son had many qualities and characteristics in common. The elder in no unusual degree familiar with what had been and was being done, caring comparatively little for books, with strong professional insight and an extraordinary "aptitude for service", did a vast deal of good surgical work; and in many respects his teaching was of much value to students, training them, as he said, " to see with their own eyes, feel with their own fingers, judge with their own judgment, and be the disciples of no man". Before he came into the Faculty he had taught the world how to reduce the dislocation of the thumb (oftentimes irreducible by any other manipulation) and had removed at a single operation the upper extremity, the shoulder blade, and the major part of the collar bone, affected with disease, and that too, it must not be forgotten, in preanæsthetic days. It speaks little for the patriotism of American surgeons that this high amputation is by them constantly associated with the name of Berger, when Dixi Crosby's work, essentially the same, was done nine years before the Paris professor was born. The younger, who will long be remembered as "Doctor Ben", ended his life work at forty-five, but had even then held chairs in Dartmouth, in the University of Vermont, the University of Michigan, in Bowdoin, in the Long Island Hospital College, and in Bellevue, and had declined such in the University of New York and in Jefferson. A good teacher, an easy writer, a successful operator, a brilliant speaker, of wonderful geniality, and a universal favorite, he added lustre to the family name and honored the College, the school and the profession.

During more than three-quarters of the life of the College, Medicine

proper was taught by six men (by four if we exclude the sessions 1836 to '40) : Oliver, Delamater, Bartlett, Roby, Phelps, Frost.

Daniel Oliver, who had lectured on Chemistry in 1815, succeeded Mussey in 1820 as the Professor of Theory and Practice, resigned in '36; was afterwards a Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College of Ohio, and died in '42. Possessed of much learning and many accomplishments, of his medical teaching little now seems to be known, other than that it was based on thorough acquaintance with the best professional writings in many languages, and on careful observation of disease as it presented itself to him, each judiciously weighed in the balance of a logical mind; the outcome of his study of theories and facts being presented to his class clearly, plainly and convincingly. He was the author of a text-book on Physiology of much merit, which ran through at least three editions, and upon it and upon his address upon the "Comparative Importance of the Study of Mental Science" (he was for nine years, while a teacher in the Medical School, Professor of Intellectual Philosophy in the Academic Department), his reputation today chiefly rests. Dr. J. V. C. Smith of Boston described him as "of mild deportment, gentlemanly in his intercourse, and remarkable for the purity and moral worth of his character".

John Delamater, for two years in this department and then for two more in that of Materia Medica, Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, was a teacher of high repute, lecturing in nine schools (Pittsfield, Fairfield, Geneva, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, University of Vermont, the Medical College of Ohio, Willoughby and Cleveland) on various subjects and always with credit to himself and profit to his classes. In 1842 he was one of the founders of the Western Reserve Medical College and for the rest of his long life (he died at 80) he was without question the most influential medical man, not only in Cleveland, but in all northern Ohio.

Elisha Bartlett, who was one of America's best teachers and writers in the middle third of the century, who, as Dickson said, "deservedly attained an eminence among the physicians of our age and country enjoyed by few", was here for two years. Scholarly in his habits, of fine literary taste, a poet and graceful writer of general prose, his lectures at Pittsfield, at Dartmouth, in Baltimore, at Transylvania, in Louisville, at Woodstock, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and his published writings, especially his book on

"Fevers", caused him to exert a widespread influence upon the profession; all the wider because of his caring nothing for theories, speculations, or metaphysical deductions, seeing the basis of practice only in facts, and urging upon all careful observation of symptoms and the natural history of disease.

Following him in 1841 came Joseph Roby, who was the occupant of the chair until 1849. A native of Maine and a graduate of Harvard, he was one of the peripatetic teachers of the time, lecturing at Bowdoin on Anatomy and Surgery (1837–'43) at Dartmouth on Theory and Practice (1841–'49), at the University of Maryland on Anatomy and Physiology (1842–'60). As a lecturer and teacher he was distinguished in his day, but his name is now almost if not absolutely unknown to those under fifty years of age. In part, doubtless, this is due to his intense reserve, for as his friend, fellow-student, and colleague here at Dartmouth, Oliver Wendell Holmes, wrote of him, "he was shy by nature, he was solitary by habit"; but the real reason is indicated in the fact that the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office does not show the title of a single book, pamphlet, or paper by him. The spoken words move at the time and influence for a season, but *literae scriptae manent.*

Dr. Elisha E. Phelps, who had been for eight years in the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, was Doctor Roby's successor, lecturing on Theory and Practice for twenty-two years, and for four years more on General Pathology. A graduate of Yale in the last year of Nathan Smith's connection with that school, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Burlington from 1835 to '37, he came to Hanover with the reputation of a man of much more than ordinary ability, and during his long connection with the school was held in very high esteem by his colleagues, by students, and by the profession at large. Well acquainted with the work being done at home and abroad, to a degree at that time quite unusual familiar with and partial to the views of the German School, "a keen observer and a careful reasoner", his training made excellent general practitioners whose influence has been widely felt throughout the two States in which the great majority of them located. Unfortunately he wrote but little, and even now there remains of him but a "shadow of a name".

Carlton P. Frost, who followed him in 1871, and who so recently passed away, will be remembered for his careful, judicious teaching, his marked executive ability, and his devotion to the school which as

Dean he for many years practically controlled and always with the consent and approbation of the authorities of the College and his colleagues of the Faculty. True, earnest, seeking the right and steadily pursuing it, a noble man, a sincere friend, a helpful and helping physician, a wise counsellor, in his death the College, the school, the community at large experienced a great loss.

In the list of Professors of Materia Medica and Therapeutics two names appear in addition to those already mentioned in connection with other departments: Albert Smith and Henry M. Field, the term of service of the former extending from 1849 to 1870, that of the latter from 1870 to 1890.

A man of letters, a painstaking teacher, a skillful practitioner, a writer of no little merit, of marked amiability and devoted to his work, Doctor Smith from first to last had the respect and esteem of those associated with him, and is today remembered most kindly by all who knew him.

Doctor Field was one of the most scholarly men the school has had in its Faculty, thorough master of the literature of his department, of practice sufficiently extensive to enable him to speak from personal experience, of sound judgment, the farthest removed from a therapeutic nihilist, a convincing and instructive lecturer. The school never had a more devoted member, one more profoundly concerned for her welfare, and it was with deep regret that his colleagues accepted his resignation made necessary because of failing health. Today in his far distant home his heart is with us and his hopes are for us.

From 1871 to 1888 the Obstetrical chair was filled by Edward S. Dunster, a graduate in Arts of Harvard, in Medicine of the New York Medical College, who had served with distinction through the war, had been in charge of the Randall's Island (N. Y. City) hospital, had been editor for four years of the *New York Medical Journal*, had lectured on Obstetrics at the University of Vermont, and for more than a dozen years before his death held the chair of Obstetrics in the University of Michigan. Possessed in an unusual degree of cultivated literary and artistic tastes, a hard worker, an interesting speaker, a methodical teacher, he held the attention of students from first to last and delivered to them lectures that in clearness, in orderly arrangement, in fulness, in instructiveness were the equal of any given in this department at any time in any school in our country.

Of the teachers of the specialties during the last twenty years it

needs only to be said that the list of those no longer connected with the school bears the names of Bancroft, Elsberg, Seely, Hooper, Dana, two resigned, three no longer with the living.

Keeping in mind the various instructors whose lives and labors have been so briefly considered, can any one wonder at the position which the school has held for a hundred years, or be surprised at the affection which her sons have felt for her? But an assured past does not guarantee a certain future. As there has been a steady evolution from the little school that Nathan Smith established, so must there be in the years to come a continuing growth, a constant adaptation to the demands of the time, or, having outlived her usefulness, the Dartmouth Medical College will be numbered with the things that were. In many respects medical education is today different from and superior to what it was a generation, yes, a decade ago. The old sciences have been developed, new ones created, and it is permitted now as never before to know the causes of diseases and the means of arresting, still more of preventing them. Scientific medicine must be so taught that the coming practitioners will be enabled the better to recognize and the more surely to treat. There must be proper laboratories and trained instructors, and every opportunity and aid afforded that will facilitate the practical learning of anatomy, medical chemistry, histology, pathology and bacteriology. Not that the average student is to be made an expert, but he is to be furnished a good working knowledge of what he is to act with, upon, and against. But the knowing is only one side and that the lesser of Medicine; there is also the doing, and the art must be cultivated, even more than the science, for the chief mission of the profession is to cure or, failing of that, to relieve. The art, too, is being more and more and will be yet more taught practically, and that this may be duly effected there must be ample clinical material actually personally utilized by the student under the direction of competent teachers. The ideal complete school has its many instructors in every department, and its work-rooms, dispensary, and hospital wards. No such school can exist today without ample pecuniary resources, secured by the State or by private endowments, and it can only be located in the midst of a large, and largely indigent population. Dartmouth, therefore, can never fulfill the requirements. But what she can do and what she ought to do and what she must do, if she is to live, is to furnish the opportunities of thoroughly acquiring the purely scientific and theoretical knowledge of medicine in labora-

tory and lecture room, supplemented as best it may be by such practical bedside training as her very limited hospital facilities may permit. This work can be done here as well as anywhere, and the Academic and Medical Departments may properly join hands in securing the needed facilities for much of it. But the State and the community at large must aid in one respect at least. No amount of microscopic training, of test-tube education will ever make a doctor, still less a surgeon, of him who does not learn, and that well, the parts and their relations of that body which is the seat of disease and of injury. Human Anatomy lies and ever will lie at the foundation of Medicine, and Human Anatomy is only learned by careful, patient, repeated study, knife in hand, of the human body. If Dartmouth is to give proper fundamental training, she must have and continue to have the right of legitimately securing ample anatomical material. If she does not get it and cannot get it, her decay is as certain as fate. If she is worth saving, let her have what she needs. In these days, where a dog's life is valued more than any knowledge that can be secured by its sacrifice, where the body of the pauper who was neglected and abandoned in life or grudgingly given a poor-house support is rated higher than medical education, in such place Medicine cannot be taught. Let the State, let the town, let the Judiciary decide which it prefers, educated physicians in whose hands may rest the life or death of the best beloved, or sentimental regard for the welfare of the animal, and half civilized worship of the decaying body. Give Dartmouth the needed means and facilities for teaching and she will be a training school of the highest order, fitting her men to later learn the practical work of the profession in the midst of the diseases and injuries of the great cities. In this work she can never be a competitor; but she can and ought to have her place among the high-grade schools of the country, and to draw to her those who desire thorough and complete instruction in the fundamental departments, at no very great expense, in the midst of quiet, thoughtful study-provoking surroundings. The Dartmouth Medical School—she has had an honorable past, may she have a yet more honorable future, and at the close of another hundred years may her sons gather about her to tell of her glories and to do her reverence.

DOCUMENTS

CHIEFLY FROM RECORDS OF THE

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(Indicated by date only)

PARTLY FROM THOSE OF THE

MEDICAL FACULTY

(Expressly stated as of such origin)

PARTLY FROM

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

Name of the School

The name of the Medical Department seems to have changed several times. In 1806 the broadside list of students is headed: "Catalogue of the Medical Students and Students of College who attended the Medical Lectures at Dartmouth University" (as far back as Sept. 20, 1782, the Trustees passed a resolution styling the College a University); that of 1811, "Catalogue . . . of the Dartmouth Medical Theatre;" that of 1814, "Catalogue . . . of the Medical Institution at Dartmouth University;" that of 1817, "Catalogue . . . of the Dartmouth Medical Institution." At some time between this date and 1824 the name "New Hampshire Medical Institution" began to be used and was retained until 1880, though the official title has always been the "Medical Department of Dartmouth College."

Establishment of School

Action taken on Dr. Nathan Smith's application at Annual Meeting of Trustees, August 25, 1796:

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the papers laid before this Board by Nathan Smith, M. B., made report. Whereupon *voted*, that, "Whereas Nathan Smith, M. B., has made application to this Board to obtain their approbation and encouragement by establishing a professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine for the improvement of the students of this University and others; after duly attending to the subject it was agreed to defer the future consideration of the same to the next annual session of the Board. In the meantime, though they cannot at present promise any pecuniary compensation, yet from a view of the extensive usefulness of such an institution under proper regulations the Board of Trustees do approve of the general object of Mr. Smith, and from the opinion which they have of his character and medical knowledge, they could wish that the encouragement for the establishment of such a professorship may in some future time be inviting. And they feel themselves disposed to afford him all such encouragement and assistance in the laudable pursuit as they shall think and determine their circumstances may admit and his qualifications merit."

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held August 28, 1798, it was:

"*Voted*, that a professor be appointed whose duty it shall be to deliver public lectures in this University on Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry and Materia Medica, and the Theory and Practice of Physic; and that such professor be entitled to receive payment for instruction in those branches as hereafter mentioned as compensation for his services in that office."

Location of Medical Building and Funds for Same

August 29, 1799:

"*Voted*, that the room No. 6 in the lower storey in the College be devoted to the use of Professor N. Smith for the purpose of lecturing, and that the Agent be requested to cause it to be repaired and accommodated with seats and such other conveniences as may be necessary."

August 20, 1803:

"*Voted*, that the Inspector by and with the advice of the President and professors be authorized and empowered to provide such accommodations for the lectures of the professor of Medicine as he shall think proper."

Appropriation by State Legislature

House, June 13, 1809

Voted: That Messrs. Evans, Harper, Woodbury, Cady, and S. P. Webster, with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to consider the petition of Dr. Nathan Smith, praying for assistance, that he may be enabled to erect buildings near Dartmouth College, for the use of the Medical School, and report thereon.

House, June 14, 1809

On the hearing and considering the petition of Dr. Nathan Smith and the report of the committee thereon,

Voted: That the prayer be granted and the petitioner have leave to bring a bill.

House, June 16, 1809

Voted: That Messrs. Hough, Kimball, and Olcutt, be a committee to take into consideration a bill making a grant of six thousand dollars to Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover, for certain purposes therein mentioned, and report the probable expense of erecting the buildings therein mentioned.

HOUSE, June 17, 1809

The said committee reported that three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars will be the probable expense of erecting and completing the proposed building.

HOUSE, June 20, 1809

On reading the bill entitled, "An Act appropriating three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars for certain purposes therein mentioned, and on the question, shall the first section pass, which is in the following words:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened: That the sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of erecting a building of brick or stone, for a medical school, sixty-five feet in length, thirty-two feet in width and two stories in height; provided said Nathan Smith, before the said money, or any part thereof, be paid out of the Treasury, convey to the State of New Hampshire, by a good and valid title,* one-half acre of land, contiguous to Dartmouth College, whereon to erect said building, and provided the said Nathan Smith assigns to the State aforesaid, such parts of the anatomical museum and chemical apparatus, as are his private property.

The yeas and nays being called thereon, stood, yeas 102; nays 59. So the section passed.

ABSTRACT OF DEEDS GIVEN BY NATHAN SMITH

* "Know all men by these presents:

"*Whereas*, the Legislature of New Hampshire by an Act entitled 'an Act appropriating $3,450, for certain purposes therein mentioned,' passed at this session, June, 1809, did appropriate the said sum for the purpose of erecting a building of brick or stone for a Medical School as therein mentioned if the subscriber, before the said money or any part thereof be paid out of the Treasury, convey to the State of N. H. by a good and valid title one-half acre of land contiguous to Dartmouth College whereon to erect said building and provided the subscriber assign to the State aforesaid such parts of the anatomical museum and chemical apparatus as are his private property, *Therefore*, know all men, etc., that I, Nathan Smith of Hanover, Physician and Professor of Medicine at Dartmouth College, in considera-

tion of the Act aforesaid of said Legislature and to carry the same into complete effect, have given, granted, bargained, sold and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, alien, enfeoff, convey, and confer into said State forever, a certain piece, tract, or parcel of land lying in the vicinity of Dartmouth College, bounded as follows, *viz*: Beginning at a stake and stones which stand S. about 47 E. 12 rods from the N. W. corner of the building, called the Medical House, being the house next southerly of my dwelling house, thence S. 54 E. 10 rods, thence N. 36 E. 8 rods, thence N. 54 W. 10 rods, thence S. 36 W. 8 rods to the place of beginning or bound begun at, containing half an acre, to hold, etc.

"Signed: NATHAN SMITH

"SALLY H. SMITH, for relinquishing right of dower

"Dec. 31, 1810

"Lib. 12, fol. 93"

"Know all men, etc., that I, Nathan Smith of Hanover, in consideration that the State of N. H. by an Act passed 22 day of June, 1809, appropriated $3,450, for the purpose of erecting a building of brick or stone in the vicinity of Dartmouth College for the use of the Medical School on certain conditions therein mentioned, and whereas the land heretofore conveyed by said Nathan Smith to said State is not now supposed, as was then considered, so well situated as the parcel hereby conveyed, therefore in consideration also of the better accommodation of said building for the public purposes intended, and to induce erecting and completing the same on the parcel hereinafter named, have given, granted, etc., to the said State a certain piece of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the S. W. corner of the parcel before by me conveyed to said State, W. to the N. E. corner of the house lot owned by Isaac Bissell being about 6 rods on a line formed by a continuation of the S. end of the parcel so by me heretofore conveyed, S. in the same direction with the course of the W. line of said parcel 7 1-2 rods, thence E. parallel with the first mentioned line 6 rods, thence, N. to place or bounds begun at, containing by estimation 45 square rods, be it more or less, etc."

"Signed: NATHAN SMITH

"SALLY H. SMITH for relinquishing right of dower

"June 1, 1811."

After the completion of the building a committee appointed by the House reported as follows:

House, June 16, 1812

"In compliance with this condition, Doctor Smith has legally conveyed one acre, instead of half an acre of land, and assigned said anatomical and chemical apparatus to the State. The anatomical and chemical apparatus, so assigned, are, at a moderate estimate, of the value of one thousand five hundred dollars."

The committee appointed to superintend the erection of the building, in the act of 1809, to render it convenient and useful for the purpose intended, concluded to add ten feet to the length, and to accommodate more students, to divide the two wings into three stories, this was done however, without increasing the height of the walls.

The full sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars has been appropriated toward the erection and completion of the building, under the direction of the committee, who received compensation for their trouble of Doctor Smith.

But the amount of the appropriation was found to be insufficient to defray the expenses of finishing the building in a plain and suitable manner, in a sum of one thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and fourteen cents. This sum Doctor Smith has paid or secured to be paid to the contractors.

The building and anatomical and chemical apparatus, will be exclusively the property of the State, on the death or removal of Doctor Smith from the Medical School.

Adjourned Meeting, Oct. 30, 1860:

"*Resolved*, That the treasurer be authorized to convey to the medical faculty, or to Doctor Dixi Crosby for said faculty, the building and land near the Medical building, upon securing to the use of the College the amount heretofore paid for the same."

Annual Meeting, July 22, 1868:

"Prof. Dixi Crosby appeared before the Board and made a statement respecting a course of medical lectures at Concord in the spring of next year: *Voted*, That Drs. Spalding, Eastman and Colby be a committee to consider the matter proposed by Professor Crosby and

report to this Board before adjournment." [No record of any report having been submitted.]

[At the Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1872 a committee was appointed to aid in securing an appropriation from the State Legislature for the repair of the College building. This committee through its secretary, Dr. G. P. Conn, after the annual meeting of 1893, prepared the following petition* which was presented to the State Legislature at its next session, and a bill appropriating $5000 was passed without opposition.]

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* PETITION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE MEDICAL SOCIETY

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives: In the present, as heretofore, the New Hampshire Medical Society desire to extend to the Medical School of New Hampshire, the *Alma Mater* of so many of the profession of our State and country, its hearty co-operation and sympathy, and it seems but proper at this time, when the Institution is so urgently in need of assistance, that we should respectfully ask your attention to what we believe to be a most worthy object, and to substantiate this view, allow us to submit a few facts for your consideration in regard to the Institution.

First. The Medical Institution at Hanover, the only one in the State, and the third of the kind established in the United States, has never been connected with Dartmouth College, except in name, nor derived any benefit from the extensive donations and appropriations that have from time to time been made in behalf of the college.

Second. This Medical Institution, established more than three-fourths of a century ago, is owned exclusively by the State, as will appear in an appendix to this paper.

Third. This Institution, from which many of the most esteemed and worthy members of our profession in our State and country have obtained their early education, has never received any State aid since its appropriation of $3,450 to erect the building, to which we now call your attention.

Fourth. Six years previous to this appropriation for a building, the State appropriated six hundred dollars, to be paid to Dr. Nathan Smith, to purchase chemical apparatus to be used in the Medical College, said apparatus to remain the property of the State.

Fifth. It was stipulated by the State that before the appropriation to erect a building should be used, that Doctor Smith should

At the Faculty Meeting Aug. 28, 1874:

Professor Frost reporting on the expenditures made on the refitting of the Medical Building aside from those upon the Stoughton Museum room, stated: "The cost of the repairs on the lecture

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give to the State by a good and valid title land contiguous to Dartmouth College on which to erect said building, the State thereby exercising its right in controlling the location of said building, and at the same time appointed a committee of three to supervise its erection.

Sixth. The New Hampshire Medical Institution has always maintained a high rank among the medical schools of this country, and until recently the means and appliances at the command of the professors, have been amply sufficient to enable our medical school to successfully compete with city schools in giving the sons of New Hampshire a thorough medical education. Now, however, owing to the natural decay of the building, and the impossibility of doing justice to themselves and the students, the Medical Faculty feel that it is but just and right to ask the State to aid them in refitting a portion of the same in such a manner that they can teach their various branches in accordance with modern ideas and necessities, and furthermore that the students can be accommodated in such a manner as to receive a thorough medical education at one-half the cost of the same in our large cities, as many of our most diligent and hard working students are the sons of farmers who can ill afford the expense of city life.

In view of these facts, we feel that the petition and prayer of the New Hampshire Medical Institution, is but a just claim upon the State for the small amount necessary to place the property of the State in a suitable condition to subserve the object for which it was originally intended, and as we believe the interests of our State demand, for as a branch of scientific education, the privileges of the medical profession should, at least, be equal to that of any other.

JOHN L. SWETT, M. D., President,
G. P. CONN, M. D., Secretary,
For the Society

Committee appointed by the Medical Society: Drs. GAGE, CROSBY, and ROBINSON, Concord; Dr. EASTMAN, Hampstead; Dr. KNIGHT, Franklin.

room and dissecting room, with the privy, was $1463.80, which was borne by the faculty of the College, requiring nearly or quite one-half of the receipts for lectures that year.

"In 1870 an effort was made to obtain from the legislature of the state such a sum as should suffice to complete the repairs on the whole building, as it was felt that the faculty had done all that could be reasonably asked of them and more. To accomplish this end the aid of the State Medical Society was invoked, and it was most cheerfully and heartily rendered, both by reason of the general interest of its members in the cause of medical education, and also of their special interest in this institution of their own state. This appeal to the legislature was based upon the special need of state aid, which such an institution feels, and further upon the ground that the state holds the title to the Medical Building and the land on which it is located, that the school has been kept up by the efforts of its faculty, and the building had been kept in repair by their money for more than sixty years; that they had just expended $1400.00 in repairs, and that still several thousand dollars were needed to make it what it should be. By the help of the society's committee and others, aided by Professors Phelps, Crosby, and How, the grant of $5000.00 was secured for repairing, refitting, and furnishing the Medical Building. In the autumn of 1873 the plans were made for the repairs and the contract for the work given to Muchmore and Son. The cabinet of Materia Medica and the Anatomical Museum changed places. New floors and ceilings were made in both rooms.New cases were placed in the Anatomical Museum. The north end of the building was completely remodelled. New floors, walls, and all new in fact except the brick walls and floor timbers. All these repairs were made at an expense of about $3600.00.

"It is believed that the building is now equal to any in the country in its internal finish and adaptation to the requirements of medical teaching. There are four suites of rooms that can be rented to students at a price sufficient to bring in nearly $200.00 a year. They have been properly furnished and it is an object to keep them in good condition. $1400 remains to be expended as the faculty shall direct."

In 1894 a new dissecting room was added to the south end of the College building on a level below that of the lower lecture room,

at an expense of about $2200, paid for in accordance with a faculty vote of Dec. 11, 1894, out of "the balance of the New Hampshire State Fund, now consisting of one one thousand dollar R. R. bond and about $150 cash in the treasury, with so much from the General Fund as was required to properly finish and equip for service."

General Regulations

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College held August 28, 1798, it was:

"*Voted*, the following articles for the regulation of the Medical Institution in this University:

1. "Lectures shall begin on the first day of October, annually, and continue ten weeks, during which time the professor shall deliver lectures on the three branches each day as shall be agreed by him and the president and other executive officers – Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

2. "In the lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, shall be explained the nature of diseases and method of cure.

3. "The lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica shall be accompanied with actual experiments, tending to explain and demonstrate the principles of Chemistry, and an exhibition of the principal medicines used in curing diseases, and also explanation of their medicinal qualities, and effects on the human body.

4. "In the lectures on Anatomy and Surgery shall be demonstrated the parts of the human body by dissecting a recent subject, if such subject can be legally obtained; otherwise, by exhibiting anatomical preparations, and which shall be attended by the performance of the principal capital operations in Surgery. [The lower animals were used to some extent.]

5. "The medical professor or professors shall be entitled to the use of the library and apparatus equally as the other professors and to all honorary privileges attached to a collegiate profession.

6. "Medical students under the private instruction of a medical professor and all students while attending the lectures shall be entitled to the use of books from the College library under such regulations as the President shall direct, they having given sufficient bonds to the Treasurer for the payment of all his fines and forfeitures.

7. "Medical students shall be subject to the same rules of morality and decorum as Bachelors in Arts residing at College.

8. "No graduate at any college shall be admitted to an examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine unless he shall have

studied Medicine with some respectable practicing physician or surgeon two full years, and attended two complete courses of public medical lectures.

9. "No person not having received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at some university shall be admitted to an examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine unless he shall have studied Medicine three full years with some respectable practicing physician or surgeon, attended two complete courses of public medical lectures at some university and shall appear upon a preparatory examination before the President and professors to be able to parse the English and Latin languages, to construe Virgil, and Tully's orations, to possess a good knowledge of common Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philosophy.

10. "All examinations for a degree in Medicine shall be holden publicly before the executive authority of College by the medical professor or professors, at which time each candidate shall read and defend a dissertation on some medical subject which shall have been previously submitted to the inspection and approbation of the medical professor or professors and President.

11. "Every person receiving a degree in Medicine shall cause his dissertation to be printed, and sixteen copies thereof to be delivered to the President for the use of the College and Trustees.

12. "The fee for attending a complete course of medical lectures to any person not a member of some class in College shall be fifty dollars: that is, for Anatomy and Surgery twenty-three dollars, for Chemistry and Materia Medica seventeen dollars, and for the Theory and Practice of Physic ten dollars.

13. "The fee to be paid by the members of the two Senior classes in College who shall attend those lectures shall be twenty dollars for a complete course, that is, for Anatomy and Surgery eight dollars, for Chemistry and Materia Medica seven dollars, and for the Theory and Practice of Physic five dollars.

14. "Any person having attended two complete courses of public medical lectures in any university shall be admitted *gratis* to any lectures."

At the Annual Meeting Aug. 28, 1801, it was:

"*Voted*, that in the eighth section of the Medical Institution or Establishment the term "*two full years*" be altered, and that instead hereof the term "*three full years*" be inserted. And that in

the ninth section of the same, the term "*three full years*" be amended by inserting the word "five" instead of "three," and that the said sections be and hereby are enacted as amended."*

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of the Trustees held August 1810 it was:

Voted, that the following articles be added to the Laws:

1st. That each person previous to his becoming a member of the

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* The requirements for the degree of M.B., and for that of M.D., in the Medical Department of the College of Phila. (later known as the University of Penn.), as adopted May 12, 1767, were; for that of M.B.:

1. "Such students as have not taken a degree in the arts in any college, shall, before receiving a degree in Physic, satisfy the trustees and professors of this college, of their knowledge in the Latin language, and such branches of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, as shall be judged requisite to a medical education. 2. Each student shall take at least one course in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Theory and Practice of Physic, and Clinical Lectures, and shall attend the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital for one year; and may then be admitted to a public examination for a Bachelor's degree, provided that on a previous private examination by the medical trustees and professors, and such other trustees and professors as choose to attend, he shall be judged fit for a public examination, without attending any more courses in the Medical School. 3. It is further required, that each student, previous to the Bachelor's degree, shall have served a sufficient apprenticeship to some reputable practitioner in Physic, and be able to make it appear that he has a general knowledge in Pharmacy.

For that of M.D.:

"It is required for this degree, that at least three years shall have intervened, from the time of taking the Bachelor's degree, and that the candidate be full twenty-four years of age; who shall also write and and defend a thesis publicly in college, unless he should be beyond seas, or so remote on the continent of America as not to be able to attend without manifest inconvenience; in which case, on sending a written thesis, such as shall be approved of by the college, the candidate may receive his Doctor's degree, and his thesis is to be printed and published at his own expense."

Medical Institution be required to give satisfactory evidence to the executive officers of College that he sustains a good moral character.

2nd. That it be required of medical students during their residence in the vicinity of the College that they conduct themselves respectfully towards all the executive officers of College and if any of them should be found guilty of immoral or ungentlemanlike conduct the executive may expel them from the Institution and no medical professor belonging to the Institution shall receive or continue as his private student such expelled person or recommend him to any other medical man or institution.

3rd. That the executive officers of College be and hereby are authorized to visit the rooms of Medical students whenever they think proper.

At the Annual Meeting held August 25, 1812, it was:

Voted, that the following be the statutes of the University relating to medical graduation:

Section 1. No person shall be admitted to an examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine,* until the completion of three years after his commencing the study of that science; two years of which, at least, the candidate must have diligently studied under the direction of some regular and approved practitioner in Medicine; and have attended two full courses of the public lectures of each of the medical professors in this or some other university.

2. Those who have not received a collegiate education, shall, previous to examination, give satisfactory evidence to the President and professors that they possess a knowledge of the Latin language and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and also that they sustain a fair moral character.

3. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor in Medicine will be examined before the President and medical professors with any other professor of the University who may choose to attend, on Anatomy and Surgery, Theory and Practice of Physic and Midwifery, Materia Medica, and Chemistry.

4. The regular time for commencing the examinations shall be on Monday next succeeding the close of medical lectures; and shall

*So far as can be ascertained, it was by the adoption of these regulations of 1812 that the degree of M. B. was abolished and all graduates were given the degree of M. D.

continue with convenient intervals until all the candidates have been examined. When in the opinion of the medical professors circumstances render it expedient, they may with the consent of the President examine candidates at other periods.

5. Ten days previous to examination each candidate shall enroll his name with the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who shall deliver it to the President with the requisite evidence of a due conformity to the University Statutes.

6. Each candidate shall be examined separately and in private; and the names of those who enroll themselves with the Secretary shall not be made public, unless their examination shall prove satisfactory to the President and professors.

7. Any unsuccessful candidate may at his own request be admitted to a second examination.

8. The successful candidates shall each prepare a dissertation on some Medical subject, selected by himself, which after being examined by the medical professors, shall be read, and its principles defended by the author at a public examination in the University Chapel on Monday next preceding Commencement, before the President and instructors of the University with any members of the medical faculty and such others as may choose to attend.

9. Each candidate shall deliver a fair copy of his dissertation to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees to be deposited in a separate apartment in the College library.

10. If the dissertation and public examination be satisfactory to the President and professors, the candidate will be recommended by them to the Hon. Board of Trustees for the degree of Doctor in Medicine at the Commencement next ensuing.

11. Any graduate may be furnished with a diploma written at his own expense which shall be signed by the President and professors and sealed with the University Seal.

Meeting August 27, 1812:

"*Voted*, that Professor Perkins be a committee to cause such number of the Medical Statutes passed at this session of the Board to be printed as he may think expedient not exceeding five hundred copies."

Meeting April 1819:

"*Voted*, that Professor Mussey be appointed a committee to revise

the statutes respecting medical graduations and report at the next Commencement."

Meeting August 22, 1820:

Whereas, the New Hampshire Medical Society has passed a resolution to send two delegates to the Medical Institution at this College to attend the examination of candidates for medical degrees, and to assist at such examinations and also as representatives of said society to sign the diplomas of the medical graduates provided the measure be acceptable to the Trustees of the College, Therefore:

"*Voted*, that said measure is acceptable to this Board, it being understood that it shall never subject this Board to any expense."

[Since 1877 the Vermont State Medical Society has sent two delegates of like character.]

Meeting Oct., 1820:

Voted to adopt the following statutes of the Medical Institution of Dartmouth College adopted by vote of Board of Trustees Oct., 1820:

Of the Medical Faculty.

The faculty of Medicine shall consist of the President of the College and the medical professors. The medical faculty shall constitute a board for the determination of all concerns of discipline, instruction, and government of the Medical Institution.

Admission and Membership.

Each candidate for admission to the Medical Institution shall enter his name with the secretary of the faculty of Medicine, and receive the matriculating ticket; after having been matriculated he shall be entitled to the privileges of resident graduates. Before being permitted to attend any of the lectures each medical student shall take the tickets of all the medical professors. It is earnestly recommended to the members of the Medical Institution to attend the chapel exercises and public worship on the Sabbath, seats being provided for their accommodation.

Medical Graduation.

Every candidate for examination for the degree of M. D. shall, previous to his examination, give satisfactory evidence to the medical faculty that he possesses a competent knowledge of the Latin language and of natural and experimental Philosophy. Every candidate for examination for the degree of M. D. shall have attended two

full courses of lectures on the various branches of Medicine, taught in this Institution, one of which courses shall have been attended in this Institution. Every candidate for the degree of M. D. shall be examined in all the branches of Medical Science, by the faculty of Medicine, and by the delegates from the New Hampshire Medical Society who may be present; this examination shall be private and confidential, and if it be satisfactory, the person shall be recommended to the Hon. Board of Trustees as a candidate for M. D. Every candidate before receiving his degree shall give satisfactory evidence that he has diligently studied and attended the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Surgery three years under the direction of some approved practitioner of Physic; he shall also prepare and deposit with the medical faculty at least four weeks previous to Commencement, a dissertation on some medical suject and if the dissertation be approved by the faculty, the candidate shall pay to the College treasurer twenty dollars and be entitled to his degree at the next ensuing Commencement. The time for medical examination shall be at the close of each annual course of medical lectures, and on the Monday next preceding Commencement."

Meeting of Board of Trustees Aug. 23, 1825.

Voted, that the President of the College be authorized to confer medical degrees on any person that shall be recommended by the medical faculty whenever the Board of Trustees shall not be in session and sign the usual diplomas therefor.

Voted, that it shall be the duty of the senior and junior classes to attend the chemical lectures, and of the senior class to attend the anatomical lectures, and that the members of the junior class be charged therefor in each term bill sixty-seven cents, and that the members of the senior class be charged therefor one dollar and thirty-three cents in each term bill for the use and benefit of the professor of Chemistry.

Voted, that the following changes be made in the statutes of the Medical School:

I. No student shall be admitted to examination for a degree until his term of study is completed.

II. Examinations are not limited, as heretofore to the end of the autumnal course of lectures and Commencement, but candidates may

be examined and receive their degrees when their term of study expires.

[Article III concerns Fees.]

IV. If a student pursues his studies in medicine while teaching school, such portion of the time may be allowed as shall appear proper to the medical faculty from the certificates presented, but in no case more than half the time so employed.

V. The dissertation required of medical students shall be read and defended each by its author, at such time and place as the faculty shall appoint.

Annual Meeting of 1831:

Voted, that the President, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Wheeler be a committee to examine into the nature and extent of the connection and relations subsisting between the Board and Medical Department of the College, and to confer with the medical professors on the subject of such connection and relations, and in such conference to attempt to define the same in such manner that the various duties and dependences arising from those relations may become obvious to all concerned.

At the Adjourned Meeting of Oct., 1834.

"*Voted*, upon the application of the medical professors, that the degree of M. D. shall not be conferred on any candidate under twenty one years of age. *Resolved*, that the time of conferring medical degrees shall be at Commencement, at the close of medical lectures, and on the last Thursday of May. Candidates for examination in May shall give notice of their intention to present themselves four weeks previously. *Resolved*, that anything in the 'Statutes of the Medical Institution' incompatible with the above resolves be repealed."

Adjourned Meeting Oct., 1838:

"*Resolved*, that the medical faculty are authorized to adopt such regulations for the instruction and government of the Medical School as they may judge necessary subject to the revision of the Trustees."

"*Voted*, that the resident medical professor make an annual report on the state of the Medical School."

Annual Meeting, July, 1841:

Resolved, that the senior class in College, only, shall be entitled to attend the medical lectures, and they, no other lectures than the anatomical; and that the hour of the anatomical lectures shall be such as not to interfere with the recitations or other exercises of the College.

Resolved, that the medical students may attend the lectures of the College professor of Natural Philosophy on condition of paying a sum equal to that required of College students for attendance on the anatomical lectures, which shall be paid into the College treasury.

Resolved, that an annual visitation of the Medical Department of the College shall be made by the Prudential Committee and its condition be reported to the Board.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the medical professors to continue their lectures respectively during the whole of the medical term.

Resolved, that after the present year the medical term shall commence one week before the academical fall term."

Faculty Meeting Oct. 29, 1846:

"*Voted*, that the faculty recommend that all medical students be required to become fitted to enter the college or colleges in the state in which they reside."

Medical Faculty Nov. 1, 1852:

"*Voted*, that no person will be admitted to an examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine who intends to engage in any other than the regular practice of medicine, and that this be announced in our next circular."

Medical Faculty Oct. 11, 1854:

"*Resolved*, that the three years' term of study required as preliminary to medical graduation in this Institution shall not include any part of the four years of a College course."

Faculty Meeting Sept. 2, 1881:

"*Voted*, that under no circumstances shall a duplicate diploma be issued. In case of loss of diploma a certificate of graduation may be issued by the Secretary, with the College Seal."

Faculty Meeting Sept. 4, 1882:

"*Voted*, that ten years of practice shall no longer be allowed as

an equivalent for attendance on one course of lectures.

"*Voted*, that after the present year no thesis shall be required of the candidate for graduation."

Special Meeting Dec. 26, 1890:

"The following votes submitted to the consideration of the Trustees by the medical faculty of Dartmouth College at their annual meeting, were presented by the President. Whereupon *Voted*, 1. That four (4) years of medical study and three (3) courses of lectures shall be required for graduation of all who shall matriculate after the close of the present College year. Possession of the degree of A.B., B.L., or B.S. will be accepted in place of one year of professional study.

Voted, 2. That the fee for the third course for those who have had two courses here shall be fifty dollars and the matriculation fee. For those who have attended two or more courses elsewhere the fee shall be the regular fee of $77, and matriculation. Subsequent courses free.

Adjourned meeting, Dec. 1, 1893:

"On recommendation of the medical faculty the following regulations for examinations in the Medical College were adopted: 1. That at the end of one full year of the study of Medicine and one course of lectures in this College, each student should be required to pass an examination in Descriptive Anatomy, in Physiology, and in Chemistry. 2. That at the end of two full years of study of Medicine and two courses of lectures, one of which shall have been at this College, each student shall be required to pass an examination in Descriptive and Regional Anatomy, and a second examination in Physiology and in Chemistry. Students entering the school in their second year and not having passed the first examination, may take both examinations at the end of the second year together. The examinations so passed in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, if satisfactory, shall stand as final.

Annual Meeting June 24, 1895:

"*Voted*, that on and after May, 1896, the terms of admission to Dartmouth Medical College, recommended by the medical faculty, be as follows: 'Candidates will be examined as follows with the exceptions noted: English—Every candidate will be required to write legibly and correctly an essay of not less than three

hundred words upon some familiar subject, to be assigned at the time; Latin—To translate at sight easy latin prose, a vocabulary of the less familiar words being furnished; Elementary Physics—As found in "Gage's" or "Carhart and Chute," or an equivalent text book; Elementary Chemistry—He must nave had not less than seventy hours of Elementary Chemistry, including laboratory practice, equivalent to Bartlett's Laboratory Exercises, part 1.' Persons presenting the diploma of a college, of an approved academy or high school will be exempted from examination, provided the subjects above required have been provided in their course of study. Candidates for advanced standing must, on admission, pass the examinations already required of the class they wish to enter. Students desiring to pass from the Academical Department of the College to the Medical Department must bring the certificate of the President that they can be allowed to do so."

Records of Medical Faculty June 1, 1897:

"By mail the following was sent to the members of the medical faculty. 'In 1885 you appointed a committee consisting of the resident members of the faculty of the Medical College to consider and report a plan for improving the curriculum of the College. We now report the following plan: 1. To make the course four years with four lecture courses. 2. To ask the Trustees to permit students of Dartmouth College to matriculate in the Medical College at the end of the junior year; to take during the first year of the medical course the courses in Chemistry, Biology, and Physics, and perhaps others which are offered by the College and to receive their degree in Arts or Sciences with their College class, and to permit all medical students in their first year to recite to the instructors in the departments of Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, and in other departments of Dartmouth College which may be added; the calendar of the first year to be identical with the calendar of Dartmouth College. Since Dartmouth College assumes the work of teaching during this first year, it should receive the fees for that period. 3. The calendar for the remaining three years to be as follows: Term opens (as heretofore) about July 15, closes about March 1, vacation at Christmas time identical with the College vacation. 4. The first two months of the term to be given up to the non-resident members of the faculty for lectures and quizzes with a daily recitation in Anatomy for the second-year men. The remainder of the term to be occupied by the res-

ident faculty. Instruction to be given by lectures, recitations, and by laboratory work. Some of the shorter courses of lectures by non-resident members may come during this period. 5. That we take measures to secure a resident instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology. The above outline plan contemplates the complete fusion of the lecture and recitation terms into one continuous term, the extension of the lecture courses of the resident faculty through the winter and the union of the lecture, recitation, and laboratory work. This plan cannot be put in operation until the summer of 1898. Your committee have discussed details which can be settled during the present summer. Some such plan is necessary, first, because the state law requires a four years' course, other states require it and make it a condition of recognizing our diploma; second, with the lengthened courses we must add to our teaching force by alliance with the College. It might be better if we could introduce into the first year Anatomy or Physiology in addition to the studies named above, but we are assured that the Trustees will not assent to such a proposition. Though we cannot begin on the new plan till next summer it is highly desirable that we should announce the changes to be made in outline at least at our Centennial Anniversary, June 29, 1897, and they must go into the next Catalogue.

"'Signed

"'William T. Smith,
"'Edwin J. Bartlett,
"'Gilman D. Frost,
"'John M. Gile,
} Committee'"

Faculty Meeting June 2, 1897:

"On the question of the acceptance of the foregoing report and the adoption of the plans therein outlined the medical faculty voted unanimously Yea, so the report was accepted and the plan adopted."

Establishment of Chairs—Appointment and Resignation of Professors

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held Aug. 28, 1798, it was "*Voted*, that this Board now proceed to the choice of a professor of Medicine at this University.

"The ballots being taken Nathan Smith, A.M., was unanimously chosen."

MEDICINE, EMBRACING ALL DEPARTMENTS, PROFESSOR NATHAN SMITH

"*Voted*, that the professor of Medicine be authorized to employ such person to assist him in the duties of his office as he may judge necessary, provided this Board incur no expense in consequence thereof."

"*Voted*, that one-half part of the fees for conferring the degree of Bachelor of Medicine *pro meritis* be a perquisite to the President, and the other half be a perquisite to the professor of Medicine."

At a previous meeting of the Board, held Aug. 22, it had been voted that the fee for conferring the degree of Bachelor of Medicine *pro meritis* should be the sum of twenty dollars.

SEPARATION OF CHAIR OF ANATOMY

In 1810, as appears by the following extract from the records of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, Professor Smith was relieved of the work of teaching Anatomy, and a separate professorship of that department was established.

Annual Meeting August, 1810:

Professor Nathan Smith having presented his memorial praying to be excused from teaching in Anatomy, as follows:

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College:

"Your memorialist represents that finding the labors required of him as a teacher of Medical Science too great and more than he can perform with convenience to himself and advantage to the public, he prays that some other person may be associated with him in that department, and that such associate be appointed professor of

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Anatomy, and that he himself be excused from teaching in that branch.

"(Signed) NATHAN SMITH"

which being heard

"*Voted*, that the said Nathan Smith be excused from teaching in that branch." [Cyrus Perkins, M.D., being appointed the associate asked for.]

Aug. 25, 1814:

Voted, that in case Doctor Nathan Smith cannot return to this Institution as a medical professor, Doctor Perkins be authorized with the advice and consent of the Executive Authority of College to procure some suitable person to deliver lectures to medical students for the ensuing year, provided that no expense to the College be thereby created."

On Nov. 9, 1814, the Board of Trustees:

"*Whereas*, Doctor Nathan Smith has expressed to this Board his desire to resign his office as a professor in this College; and as he has neglected to perform the duties of a professor for fifteen months past,

"*Voted*, his resignation be accepted; and that he be no longer considered as professor in this College."

SEPARATION OF CHAIR OF THEORY AND PRACTICE AND MATERIA MEDICA

At this date a chair of Theory and Practice of Physic and of Materia Medica was established, and Dr. Reuben D. Mussey chosen to fill it.

November 10, 1814:

REUNION OF CHAIRS OF SURGERY AND ANATOMY

Voted, unanimously that Doctor Cyrus Perkins, professor of Anatomy, be also appointed professor of Surgery in the Medical Department."

Annual Meeting 1816:

SEPARATION OF CHAIR OF OBSTETRICS

"*Resolved*, that Professor Cyrus Perkins be excused from lecturing in future on Surgery, and that he in future give lectures on Midwifery as well as on Anatomy."

Resolved, that we will now proceed to choose a professor of Surgery and of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Voted by ballot and unanimously chose Dr. Nathan Smith.

Voted, that the President be requested to notify Doctor Smith of his appointment and ascertain whether he will accept of the same, and that if he do accept the same, his duty shall be to deliver lectures on Surgery and the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Resolved, that in case Dr. Nathan Smith do not accept the appointment of professor of Surgery and of the Theory and Practice of Physic, that Professor Perkins and Professor Mussey be directed to lecture in the same branches heretofore respectively assigned to them previously to the present session."

Doctor Smith did not accept.

In 1819 Professor Perkins having resigned [see "Chair of Anatomy"], at the Meeting in April the Trustees

"*Voted* by ballot and unanimously elected Dr. Amos Twitchell professor of Anatomy and Surgery in this College.

Voted, that Professor Mussey be authorized and requested to wait upon Dr. Amos Twitchell, inform him of his election to the office of professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dartmouth College, and receive his answer."

Doctor Twitchell having declined, on Aug. 25, 1820, Prof. Reuben D. Mussey asked to be relieved as professor of Theory and Practice of Physic and Materia Medica, and appointed professor of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence. At the Annual Meeting the Board of Trustees reorganized the School by resolution as follows:

The Board received the following communication from Professor Mussey, *viz:*

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College:

"I hereby relinquish my claim to the peculiar duties of my professorship, that is to say, those of Theory and Practice of Physic and Materia Medica, and request you to assign to me the professorship of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

"R. D. Mussey, Aug. 25, 1820."

Whereas, Dr. Reuben D. Mussey having relinquished the peculiar duties of the professorship of Theory and Practice of Physic and Materia Medica, and having requested the professorship of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence be conferred on him,

therefore *Resolved*, that he be excused from the said duties of the professorship of Theory and practice of Physic and Materia Medica, and that the duties of the professorship of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence be assigned to him. *Resolved*, that the Faculty of the Medical Department consist of, 1. The President of the College—2. A professor of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence—3. A professor of Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Botany—4. A professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the Application of Science to the Arts—5. A professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

REORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL FACULTY

Voted, that the Board now go into an election of medical professors.

Voted, and chose unanimously, Daniel Oliver, M.D., professor of Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Botany.

Voted, and chose unanimously, James F. Dana, M.D., professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the Application of Science to the Arts.

Voted, and chose unanimously Usher Parsons, M.D., professor of Anatomy and Physiology, on the conditions agreed to by him, *viz:* that Doctor Parsons advance one thousand dollars for commencing a museum in human and comparative Anatomy, that he engage for one season only, and that if his mode of instruction be satisfactory, he continue the connection as long as it shall be considered mutually advantageous, that in the event of a separation he will leave the anatomical preparations for the benefit of the School, if the College wish it, at such price as disinterested persons shall establish, and that the residence of Doctor Parsons at all times except during lectures be in Boston.

Annual Meeting July, 1838:

Resolved, that the resignation of Professor Mussey be accepted and that the thanks of the Board be given to him for his long and faithful services in behalf of the College. The following communication was received from Professor Mussey:

"Dartmouth College, July 25, 1838, Dear Sir: Permit me through you to tender to the Honorable Board of Trustees my resignation of the professorship I hold in this Institution. I will not state the motives which have led to this decision as the most important of them are already known to you, but in retiring from this field of labor

in which I have been occupied for twenty-four years, I cannot help expressing the wish that Dartmouth College may flourish till literary institutions can no longer bless mankind. Very sincerely and respectfully,

"Yours, R. D. MUSSEY"

(President Lord.)

Voted, to accept the resignation of Professor Mussey and request him to attend and lecture as heretofore the coming term, and that the thanks of the Board be given to him for his long and faithful and successful services in behalf of the College. [The records as they appear on the record book give the two votes of acceptance as above stated.]

Voted, that Mr. Marsh, Mr. Delano, and President Lord be a committee to settle any pecuniary accounts which the College has with Doctor Mussey and to receive through him from the Medical Department all property which shall appear to belong to the College.

"*Voted*, by ballot and chose Dixi Crosby professor of Surgery and Obstetrics.

Annual Meeting, July 21, 1863:

"The communication relative to the Medical Department, which was laid on the table, was taken up, and was as follows; to wit: 'The following vote was passed by the faculty of the New Hampshire Medical Institution, held Sept. 2, 1862, present at the meeting Doctors Crosby, Phelps, Peaslee, Smith and Professor Hubbard." *Resolved*, that the consent of the faculty be given to the request of Prof. Dixi Crosby that his son, Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby, be appointed assistant professor of Surgery; it being understood that no extra charge is to be made for the lectures in Surgery, and no new division of the fees for the other tickets; that his office shall become vacant on the resignation of the present professor of Surgery; and that he is not a member of the faculty.' The above resolution was unanimously adopted."

Adjourned Meeting Nov. 18, 1863:

"A paper was received from the medical faculty recommending that the term 'Assistant Professor of Surgery' as applied to Dr. A. B. Crosby be changed to 'Associate Professor.' *Voted*, that the paper from the medical faculty and the recommendation be received and adopted, and that the same be placed on file."

Annual Meeting July 22, 1868:

"The President communicated to the Board the resignation in writing of Prof. Dixi Crosby of the Medical College: Whereupon

"*Voted*, that Messrs. Spalding and Colby be a committee from the Board to examine into the state of the Medical College and with the papers report thereon. The following communication was received:

'To the Trustees of Dartmouth College:

'Prof. Dixi Crosby, M.D., LL.D., having resigned the chair of Surgery in the New Hampshire Medical Institution, to take place from the ensuing Commencement, the same being herewith enclosed, the medical faculty of the said Institution have voted to receive the same; and do hereby unanimously nominate Dr. A. B. Crosby, the present associate professor of Surgery, to succeed to the chair thus vacated.

'Albert Smith, Sec'y of the Med. Faculty'

'Peterborough, N. H., July 31, 1868:' "

"Doctor Spalding for committee on the resignaton of Dr. Dixi Crosby, etc., made report which was accepted and adopted, and is as follows: 'The committee to whom was referred a communication from Dr. Dixi Crosby respectfully present the following report and resolution: [See Miscellany.]

'*Resolved*, that Dr. Alpheus Benning Crosby be appointed professor of Surgery in the medical department of Dartmouth College.

'*Resolved*, that the Secretary of this Board be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the gentlemen to whom they respectively refer.' The commitee ask leave for further time to examine and report upon the condition of the Medical Department of the College."

Prof. Alpheus B. Crosby having died Aug. 9, 1877, Dr. James Henry Pooley was appointed lecturer for the remainder of the session.

Special Meeting March 20, 1879.

Voted, that Phineas Sanborn Conner, M.D., of Cincinnati, be appointed professor of Surgery in the N. H. Medical School on recommendation of the medical faculty, which vote was satisfied by ballot."

[In the absence of Professor Conner during the entire term of 1887 and a part of that of 1889 the lectures on surgery were delivered by Prof. C. B. Nancrede of the University of Michigan.]

Chair of Anatomy

Cyrus Perkins, M. D., being appointed, at the annual meeting of August, 1810, the Board of Trustees

"*Voted*, to proceed to the choice of a Professor of Anatomy and thereupon the ballots being taken, Cyrus Perkins, M. D., was unanimously elected.

"*Voted*, that the professor elect of Anatomy discharge such duties as were incumbent on Professor N. Smith in the department of Anatomy, and that his compensation for his official duties be derived from such fees as shall be prescribed by law."

In 1814 the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery were again under the professorship of Dr. Cyrus Perkins. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in April 1819, it was

"*Voted*, that a committee be appointed to prepare articles of charge against Doctor Perkins, a professor in this College, to report to the next meeting of the Trustees, and give reasonable notice to Doctor Perkins, and that Mr. Marsh and Mr. Thompson be that committee.

August 19, 1819:

"*Whereas*, Doctor Cyrus Perkins on the 21st day of June last addressed a letter to the President signifying his wish to resign the office of Anatomy and Surgery, and requesting that the said letter may be considered as a resignation of his said office, therefore *Voted*, that in conformity to the desire of said Perkins we accept his resignation of the office of Anatomy and Surgery in this College."

In 1819 Jessie Smith, M.D., was lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

At the Annual Meeting August, 1820, in the resolutions of the Board of Trustees reorganizing the school (see p. 52,) Usher Parsons, M.D., was voted and unanimously chosen professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

August 20, 1822:

"*Voted*, that Doctor Parsons' resignation of the office of professor of Anatomy and Physiology be accepted.

"*Voted*, that Doctor Mussey, the professor of Surgery, Obstetrics, etc., be also professor of Anatomy."

Annual Meeting 1838:

"*Voted*, by ballot and chose Oliver Wendell Holmes, professor of Anatomy.

Meeting January, 1841:

"*Voted*, that the resignation of Professor Holmes be accepted."

[At this meeting Physiology was officially attached to the professorship of Anatomy. It would appear, however, from the Annual Catalogues that Professor Holmes had lectured on Physiology during his term of service in the Medical School.]

"*Voted* by ballot and unanimously chose Edmund R. Peaslee as a lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology."

Adjourned Meeting Jan. 2, 1842:

"*Voted* to go into choice of professor of Anatomy.

"*Voted* by ballot and chose Edmund R. Peaslee professor of Anatomy."

Annual Meeting July, 1842:

"*Voted*, that the Prudential Committee be authorized to contract with Professor Peaslee to give anatomical lectures to the Seniors.

Medical Faculty Meeting Sept. 4, 1868:

"Professor Peaslee having resigned the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Dartmouth Medical College; *Voted*, that Dr. Lyman B. How of Manchester, N. H., be appointed lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College for the course of 1869". [Doctor How had previously (in 1866) lectured for Professor Peaslee.]

Adjourned Meeting Aug. 17, 1869:

"*Voted* that Dr. Lyman B. How be professor of Anatomy and Physiology."

[At the Annual Meeting June 23, 1886, Physiology was separated from Anatomy and a professorship of the same established.]

Adjourned Meeting Dec. 1, 1893:

"A communication was received from the medical faculty announcing the death Oct. 16, 1893, at Hanover, of Lyman B. How, M.D., who filled the chair of Anatomy for a period of twenty-five years with great acceptability. The medical faculty recommended the election of Gilman D. Frost, M.D., as professor of Anatomy, . . . a ballot was taken and Gilman D. Frost was declared elected."

Chair of Chemistry

Until 1871 the lectures on Chemistry were given by a lecturer or professor who was a member of both the academic and medical faculties. Not a few difficulties as respected duties and fees arose in consequence, to which references were made from time to time in the record books of the Board of Trustees and of the medical faculty.

[In the first years of the School (1798-1800) Dr. Lyman Spaulding was lecturer on Chemistry.]

Meeting Aug. 1812:

"*Voted*, that agreeably to the request of Dr. Nathan Smith, professor of Chemistry, Rufus Graves, Esq., be appointed a lecturer in Chemistry in the Medical Department, provided the Trustees be not subjected to any expense for his services."

Meeting November, 1814:

Resolved, that the medical professors be authorized to procure a suitable person to lecture in Chemistry after the present course of lectures shall be finished, provided that no expense to the College shall be created thereby, notwithstanding any former resolution appointing Rufus Graves, Esq., as lecturer; and that from and after the end of the present term, the said Graves cease to be lecturer in the department of Chemistry.

Meeting Nov. 9, 1814:

Voted, that Professor Perkins have the care of the chemical apparatus and that a committee be annually chosen to examine the philosophical apparatus, the College library, and chemical apparatus twice in the year to ascertain whether any damage has been sustained, and whether the said library and apparatus be kept in good order.

Voted, that the President and Mr. Marsh be appointed the committee to examine the College library and apparatus and the medical and chemical apparatus and library appertaining to the Medical Department.

Annual Meeting Aug. 24, 1815:

"*Resolved*, that the professor of Anatomy before the beginning of the next course of lectures make out, and annually thereafter before Commencement certify and lodge as aforesaid, a correct list of the articles comprising the chemical apparatus."

Meeting 1816:

"*Resolved*, that Prof. Reuben D. Mussey be excused from lecturing in future on the Theory and Practice of Physic, and that he in future give lectures on Chemistry as well as Materia Medica."

Annual Meeting Aug. 26, 1817:

Professor Mussey excused from lecturing on Chemistry.

Annual Meeting Aug. 19, 1818:

Voted, that President Brown and Professor Mussey be a committee to procure a lecturer on Chemistry the ensuing season upon condition that the Corporation be subjected to no expense thereby.

At the Annual Meeting, 1820, James F. Dana, M.D., was elected professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the Application of Science to the Arts (see p. 52), such professorship being in both the Academic and Medical Departments.

Annual Meeting Aug., 1826:

"*Voted*, that the resignation of James Freeman Dana as professor of Chemistry be accepted."

January 24, 1827:

"*Voted*, to choose a professor of Chemistry. *Voted* by ballot and chose Benjamin Hale professor of Chemistry."

Annual Meeting July 25, 1835:

"*Whereas*, the interests of this College in the judgment of this Board require an enlargement of the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and the appointment of an adjunct professor, and whereas the appointment of such a professor would supercede the necessity of a professorship of Chemistry inasmuch as all the instruction given in that department could be given by the professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and whereas the income of the professorship of Chemistry would enable the Board to effect such a desirable arrangement; therefore

Resolved, that the vote of this Board passed at its annual meeting in August eighteen hundred and twenty, regulating the Medical Department so far as relates to the establishment of a professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the Application of Science to the Arts, be and the same is, hereby abolished.

Resolved, that the medical professors be and they are hereby authorized in their discretion to employ some suitable person to

lecture and give instruction in the department of Chemistry and Mineralogy, to the medical students only during the approaching lecture term in the Medical Department.

Resolved, that as Professor Hale has heretofore filled the office of Chemistry and Mineralogy and the Application of Science to the Arts, it is recommended to the medical professors in their discretion to employ the said Hale to lecture and give instruction to the medical students only during the approaching lecture term, on such conditions as they in their discretion may think proper and reasonable.

Meeting Nov. 11, 1835:

"*Resolved*, that the President and Prof. Reuben D. Mussey be a committee to correspond with gentlemen in various parts of the country, and to visit such gentlemen if deemed necessary, in order to secure and employ some suitable person to lecture to the medical and academical students in Chemistry, for the time being, and ascertain and recommend to the Board some suitable person to be appointed associate professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics and professor of Chemistry in this Institution, and to consider what alterations should be made in the Medical Department and to recommend suitable persons to fill any professorships deemed necessary to establish in consequence of such alterations.

"*Voted*, that in case a professor or lecturer of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics and Chemistry should be appointed or employed the Board will require from the Medical Department for lecturing to the medical students a ticket of ten dollars only per term for each medical student."

July 26, 1836:

Voted, to go into the choice of a professor of the Physical Sciences. *Voted* by ballot and chose Oliver P. Hubbard a professor of the Physical Sciences.

Resolved, that inasmuch as those branches of the department of Physical Science which relate to Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, and Botany are assuming more importance in public estimation, the associate professor will be expected to devote his principal labor to the advancing of his department in those respects, to lecture to medical students in Chemistry during the medical term,

Meeting Jan., 1841:

"*Voted* by ballot and unanimously chose Oliver P. Hubbard. professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The Board having considered the memorial of Professor Hubbard together with statements in person

Resolved:

First—That whereas in the judgment of Professor Hubbard his convenience and the effect of his labors would be advanced by a change of his relation to the Medical Department of the College, the Board will now proceed to elect him professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in that Department.

Board of Trustees Meeting 1848:

"Many of the present members of the Board will recollect the difficulties experienced under the former organization of the Medical Department, when the professor of Chemistry was connected with the College only as a professor in that department, services rendered to the College by giving instruction to students in the Academical Department and arranging and taking care of the cabinet, were paid out of the College treasury; and beyond what was thus paid the Board had no claims on the services of the professor. The Board were appropriating considerable sums of money in order to form a respectable mineral cabinet, and were assisted by valuable donations of minerals. The care and arrangement of this department required labor and skill, which if it could be procured at all, must be procured at considerable expense. Under these circumstances it was believed by the Board to be for the interest of the College, that the professor of Chemistry should be a College officer, and that the professorship should be placed on the same foundation with those in the Academical Department, with a fixed salary to be paid out of the College treasury, as in other cases.

"The services of the professor would then, as a matter of course, belong to the College and would be devoted to instructing the College students in Mineralogy, Geology, Chemistry, and Pharmacy, to arranging, enlarging, and perfecting the cabinet, and giving instruction to the students in the Medical Department during the medical term. These duties it was supposed, would not exceed, if they would equal, the services performed by the other professors. The Board would then receive that portion of the income of the Medical Department previously paid to the professor of Chemistry, and thus be furnished, in part at least, with the means to pay the additional salary in the Academical Department, which was a matter of vital importance to the arrangement."

[It would seem from an examination of the Records of the Board of Trustees and those of the medical faculty that the union under the chair of Chemistry of the teaching of both College and medical students was at no time altogether satisfactory. At a meeting of the medical faculty held Sept. 14, 1868, it was "*Voted*, to nominate Professor Hubbard as professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department."]

Annual Meeting of 1871:

Chose Dr. Oliver P. Hubbard, professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical College.

Annual Meeting June 26, 1883:

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College:

"Gentlemen, In pursuance of an intimation given at your last meeting and after a continuous service of somewhat more than forty-seven years, I hereby resign the professorship of Chemistry, etc., which I hold in the College. With sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the College in all departments, I remain

"Very respectfully yours,

"Oliver P. Hubbard

"New York, June 25, 1883"

"*Voted*, that the above resignation be accepted and that he have the title of Professor Emeritus in the Medical College."

A ballot was then taken and Edwin J. Bartlett was elected professor of Chemistry.

Chair of Theory and Practice of Physic, and of Materia Medica

The "Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Medical Theatre at Dartmouth University, for Nov., 1813," gives Nathan Noyes, M. D., as lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Materia Medica.

Meeting Nov. 9, 1814:

"*Voted*, and chose Doctor Reuben D. Mussey professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and of Materia Medica in the Medical Department at this College.

"Reuben D. Mussey, M.D., appeared and declared his acceptance of the office of professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of this College."

Annual Meeting Aug. 29, 1816:

"*Resolved*, that Prof. Reuben D. Mussey be excused from lecturing in the future on the Theory and Practice of Physic."

In this year (1816) Prof. Nathan Smith is announced as professor of Surgery and Theory and Practice of Physic, and Professor Mussey of Chemistry and Materia Medica. Probably Professor Perkins lectured in Professor Smith's place.

August 27, 1817:

"*Voted*, that Professor Mussey hereafter be excused from lecturing on Chemistry, and that he hereafter give lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Materia Medica."

At the meeting of Aug. 25, 1820, in the reorganization of the Medical School (see p. 52) the Board of Trustees "*Voted*, and chose unanimously Daniel Oliver, M.D., professor of Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica and Botany."

In 1836 Professor Oliver was relieved of the chair of Theory and Practice and Dr. John Delamater appointed. In 1838 Professor Delamater was relieved and Dr. Elisha Bartlett appointed. He served two years.

Annual Meeting July, 1840:

Voted, to accept the resignations of Doctor Delamater and Doctor Bartlett.

Voted, that Dr. Joseph Roby be appointed a lecturer in the Medical School for the coming term.

Adjourned Meeting Jan., 1841:

Voted, by ballot and unanimously chose Joseph Roby, M.D., professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Extracts from Faculty Record. Oct. 6, 1848:

"It having been reported that Doctor Roby has decided to resign his connection with this faculty, it was on motion of Doctor Phelps

"*Voted*, that the chairman (Doctor Crosby) be a committee to correspond with Doctor Roby on this subject, and report at a future meeting. Doctor Roby did not reply.

"*Voted*, on motion of Doctor Phelps, that in the selection of a candidate to supply Doctor Roby's place, provided he has resigned, we recognize the principle of giving the preference, other things being equal, to graduates of our own Institution."

Annual Meeting July 24, 1849:

"Joseph Roby, M.D., professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, tendered his resignation to the Board, which was accepted. Proceeded to ballot and chose Edward E. Phelps of Windsor, Vt.,

professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, in place of Doctor Roby."

Extract from Faculty Record. Sept. 2, 1862:

"Professor Phelps being unable to deliver his course of lectures during the present session on account of his engagement in the Army of the United States on his motion it was

"*Voted*, that the following members of the faculty be requested to deliver his present course of lectures in numbers as below stated, *viz:* forty lectures by Doctor Smith, ten lectures by Doctor Peaslee, ten lectures by Doctor Crosby.

"Subjects to each lecturer as follows: Doctor Smith upon the general practice of Medicine and treatment of diseases, Doctor Crosby on Fever, Doctor Peaslee on Pathology."

In 1871 "General Pathology" was separated from "Theory and Practice" by vote as follows:

Annual Meeting July 22, 1870:

Proceedings of the Medical Faculty.

To the Trustees of Dartmouth College:

At a meeting of the medical faculty of the New Hampshire Medical Institution, held at the Dartmouth Hotel on Thursday, Oct. 28, 1869, present Professors Dixi Crosby, E. E. Phelps, Albert Smith, A. B. Crosby, L. B. How, the following vote was unanimously passed:

Voted, that Dr. Carlton P. Frost and Dr. Henry M. Field be appointed as associate professors, the former to the chair of Theory and Practice and the latter to that of Materia Medica, it being understood that no extra charge is to be made for the lectures in these branches and no new division of the fees for the other tickets; that these offices shall become vacant on the resignation of the present professors, and that they shall not be members of the faculty. A true copy—Attest,

Albert Smith, Secretary of Medical Faculty

Hanover Oct. 29, 1869

Voted, that the aforesaid action of the medical faculty be accepted.

Annual Meeting of 1871:

General Pathology

Voted, that the chair of the Theory and Practice of Physic and of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College, be abolished, and that in its place, there be established two

chairs, *viz:* that of General Pathology and that of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Proceeded to ballot and elected Dr. Edward E. Phelps to the chair of General Pathology in the Medical College, and Carlton P. Frost was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Meeting of Medical Faculty Aug. 28, 1874:

The following letter was received from Prof. E. E. Phelps:

"Windsor, Vt., Aug. 27, 1874.

"To the Medical Faculty of the N. H. Med. Institution,

"Respected colleagues:

"Circumstances of increasing inability to discharge the duty pertaining to the chair of General Pathology, render it necessary on every account that I should no longer endeavor to occupy the position I have lately held.

"I would, therefore, respectfully notify you that I resign the chair above mentioned.

"Most respectfully yours,

"E. E. Phelps."

Whereupon it was *Resolved*, that the faculty have received the letter of Professor Phelps; that in consideration of the services which he has rendered and may still render, he be earnestly requested to withdraw that letter and continue his connection with us; that he be relieved from all responsibility for lectures in his department, but that he be requested to aid in the final examinations at the close of the fall session, and that he may hold active interest in the School till he sees the completion of the Stoughton Museum.

Voted, that the cabinet of Medical Botany and Materia Medica be hereafter called the Phelps Cabinet of Medical Botany and Materia Medica.

Meeting of Medical Faculty Aug. 24, 1875:

"The letter of Prof. E. E. Phelps dated Aug. 27, 1874, resigning the chair of General Pathology, was taken from the table, and upon the report of the Secretary that he had conferred with Professor Phelps and found him unwilling to withdraw his letter of resignation, it was

"*Voted*, that Doctor Phelps' resignation of the professorship of General Pathology be accepted.

"*Voted*, that Professor Phelps be nominated to the Trustees as Professor Emeritus of General Pathology and of the Science and Practice of Medicine."

Professor Frost having died May 24, 1869, Dr. John M. Gile was appointed lecturer for the year 1896-7.

Meeting May 8, 1897:

"A ballot was taken for professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine, and John Martin Gile was declared elected."

Chair of Physiology, Materia Medica, etc.

[Cyrus Perkins, M.D., is borne on the "broadside" Catalogues of 1811 and 1812 as lecturer on Physiology, and as professor of same on those of 1817 and 1818, Jesse Smith, M.D., as lecturer in 1819. The professorship was combined with that of Anatomy at the reorganization of the School in 1820 under charge of Prof. Usher Parsons. In 1822 Prof. Daniel Oliver had the chair of "Physiology, the Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica and Botany." In 1825 "Botany" was dropped, but Professor Oliver continued to lecture on the other subjects until 1836, when he dropped the professorship of Theory and Practice of Physic, and added Medical Jurisprudence to the chair. In 1838 several changes were made in this lecture department, Prof. John Delamater being professor of Materia Medica, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Dr. Stephen W. Williams, lecturer on Medical Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.]

Annual Meeting July, 1838:

PHYSIOLOGY, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND MATERIA MEDICA

Whereas, at the last meeting of this Board Dr. Daniel Oliver sent in his resignation of the professorship of Materia Medica, Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, and Intellectual Philosophy, which resignation has not been hitherto acted upon by the Board,

Voted, that said resignation be now accepted under the expectation, however, that he will continue to lecture as usual during the

approaching lecture term, and that the thanks of the Board be tendered to him for his faithful and successful services during his continuance in said professorship."

Annual Meeting, 1838:

MEDICAL BOTANY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Voted by ballot and chose Elisha Bartlett professor of Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Materia Medica."

Oct., 1838:

Voted by ballot and chose Stephen W. Williams, M.D., a lecturer on Medical Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

Adjourned Meeting Jan., 1841:

Voted by ballot and unanimously chose Edward E. Phelps, lecturer on Materia Medica, Medical Botany, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Adjourned Meeting Jan. 2, 1842:

CHAIR CHANGED TO THAT OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

Voted, to go into choice of professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Voted by ballot and chose Edward E. Phelps, professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Records of Medical Faculty, Oct. 1, 1847:

"*Voted*, to procure solar lamps to light the Chemical Hall for Doctor Phelps, he proposing to give two evening lectures weekly on Materia Medica.

At the faculty meeting Nov. 8, 1848, Professor Phelps resigned his chair to take that of Theory and Practice vacated by resignation of Professor Roby.

Annual Meeting July 24, 1849:

"Chose by ballot Albert Smith, M.D., of Peterborough, lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics."

Annual Meeting July 29, 1851:

"*Voted*, to proceed by ballot to the election of a professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department; and Albert Smith, M.D., was declared unanimously elected.

Voted, that Doctor Smith's title as professor bear date as of July 25, 1850."

July, 1870:

"At a meeting of the medical faculty of the 'New Hampshire Medical Institution', held at the Dartmouth Hotel on Thursday, October 28, 1869, present Professors Dixi Crosby, E. E. Phelps, Albert Smith, A. B. Crosby, L. B. How; the following vote was unanimously passed:

"*Voted*, that Dr. Carlton P. Frost and Dr. Henry M. Field be appointed as associate professors, the former to the chair of Theory and Practice, and the latter to that of Materia Medica, it being understood that no extra charge is to be made for the lectures in these branches, and no new division of the fees for the other tickets; that these offices shall become vacant on the resignation of the present professors and they shall not be members of the faculty.

"A true copy—Attest,

"Albert Smith, Secretary of Medical Faculty

"Hanover, Oct. 29, 1869"

Voted, that the aforesaid action of the medical faculty be accepted.

Special Meeting, March 2, 1871:

"*Voted*, that the resignation (communicated by the President) of Albert Smith, M.D., professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the College, be accepted and that the President be desired to make an expression of the grateful sentiments of the Board in regard to him. Proceeded by ballot and unanimously chose Henry Martyn Field to the office vacated by the resignation of Doctor Smith."

Annual Meeting June 24, 1874:

Voted, that Albert Smith, M.D., LL.D., be Professor Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics."

Meeting Dec. 5, 1892:

"The resignation of Dr. Henry Martyn Field as professor of Therapeutics was laid before the Board and accepted.

"*Voted*, that his name be continued on the Catalogue as Professor Emeritus."

[Prof. Solomon Solis-Cohen, M.D., of Philadelphia delivered a part of the course on Therapeutics in 1890, Professor Field being in poor health; in 1891, Professor Field still being ill, Prof. Robt. T. Edes, M.D., of Boston, occupied the lectureship; and in 1892, Professor Field having resigned, the lectures on Therapeutics were again given by Prof. Solis-Cohen.]

Adjourned Meeting Dec. 1, 1893:

"The medical faculty recommended the election of Tilghman M. Balliet, M.D., as professor of Therapeutics, a ballot was taken and Tilghman M. Balliet was declared elected."

Chair of Obstetrics

Prior to 1811 the teaching of Obstetrics devolved upon Prof. Nathan Smith. At that date Professor Perkins was appointed lecturer, being announced as such in the "broadside" Catalogues of 1811 and 1812. Though no record is to be found of the occupant of the chair it probably reverted to Prof. Nathan Smith, as in 1814 with the faculty changes consequent upon the difficulties between Professors Smith and Perkins a lectureship upon Obstetrics was assigned to Professor Perkins; who retained the same in 1816 when Professor Smith was reappointed in the Medical School. In 1817 Prof. R. D. Mussey was made professor of "Theory and Practice of Physic and Obstetrics." In 1820, upon the reorganization of the School, Professor Mussey's chair was made that of "Surgery, Obstetrics, and Legal Medicine," and in 1822 that of "Anatomy, Surgery, and Obstetrics;" remaining as such until 1838, the date of Professor Mussey's resignation. In

that year Dr. John Delamater was appointed professor of "Materia Medical, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," holding the chair for two years. In 1840 Dr. Dixi Crosby was made professor of Surgery and Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," continuing such until 1868, when his chair was that of "Obstetrics and Diseases of Children."

Medical Faculty meeting Sept. 14, 1868:

Voted, that in case of a separation of the "Diseases of Women" from the department of "Obstetrics" that the lecture fee be increased seven dollars.

[At this meeting Prof. Dixi Crosby resigned the subject of "Diseases of Women" in his department; Professor Peaslee being nominated as professor of such subject in place of his chair of "Anatomy and Physiology."]

Adjourned Meeting Aug. 19, 1869:

"*Voted*, that Prof. Edmund R. Peaslee be professor of the Diseases of Women."

Special meeting of the Faculty, Aug. 5, 1870:

"*Voted*, that Professor Peaslee be elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Dixi Crosby."

In the Catalogue for 1871 "Diseases of Children" was dropped from the title of the chair which then became that of "Professor of the Diseases of Women and of Obstetrics."

Meeting of Medical Faculty Sept. 15, 1871:

Voted, that Dr. E. S. Dunster be placed on the Catalogue as lecturer for this year—he having given the course on Obstetrics by request of Professor Peaslee. [Doctor Dunster was lecturer again in 1872.]

Medical Faculty Jan. 4, 1873:

"Received from Prof. E. R. Peaslee his resignation of the professorship of Obstetrics."

Annual Meeting June 25, 1873:

"On the recommendation of the medical faculty nominating

Edward Swift Dunster, M.D., to the vacant professorship of Obstetrics, a ballot was taken and Edward Swift Dunster, M.D., unanimously elected to said professorship."

[Prof. E. S. Dunster died at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 2, 1888.]

Annual Meeting June 25, 1889:

"By nomination of the medical faculty by ballot was elected to fill vacancy, William Henry Parish, M.D., professor of Obstetrics."

Chair of Gynaecology

From and after 1873 the chair of "Diseases of Women" was known as that of "Gynaecology." Up to the time of his death, Jan. 21, 1878, it was held by Professor Peaslee. For two sessions afterwards, 1878-1879, the lectures were delivered by Professor Dunster, in 1880 by Paul F. Munde, M.D., as lecturer.

Special Meeting April 7, 1881:

"On the recommendation of the faculty of the N. H. Medical Institution, Paul Fortunatus Munde, M.D., of New York City, was appointed professor of Gynaecology in the New Hampshire Medical Institution."

[During the lecture terms of 1887 and 1889 Professor Munde did not lecture, but resuming his chair he continued to fill the professorship up to the time of his resignation shortly before his death.]

Faculty Meeting Sept. 4, 1882:

"*Voted*, to appropriate $230. to pay for Doctor Munde's plates, the money to be derived from the income of the R. R. Bond, using the $70. already deposited in the Savings Bank."

Annual Meeting June 25, 1889:

"By nomination of the medical faculty, by ballot was elected to fill vacancy, Paul Fortunatus Munde, M.D., professor of Gynaecology."

Medical Jurisprudence

It would appear from the Annual Catalogues that lectures on Legal Medicine were delivered by Professor Mussey in 1820 and 1821;

by Professor Dana in 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1826; by Professor Hale in 1828, 1829; none after this latter date until 1836 when Medical Jurisprudence was added to Professor Oliver's chair, who lectured on the same in 1837. In 1838 Dr. Stephen W. Williams is announced as lecturer on Medical Botany and Medical Jurisprudence; a similar announcement appearing in the Catalogues for 1839, 1840; in 1841 the lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence was Dr. Edward E. Phelps, who lectured also on Materia Medica and Medical Botany. He filled the same chair in 1842.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees July 29, 1845: The following paper was received from the medical faculty:

Rev. N. Lord, D.D., Pres. of Dartmouth College,

Sir:

At a meeting of the medical faculty of the College, Oct. 23, 1844, it was voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees at their next annual meeting to appoint a professor of Medical Jurisprudence; voted to nominate as professor of Medical Jurisprudence the Hon. Joel Parker, LL.D., of Keene.

A true copy of record,

O. P. Hubbard, Sec'y Med. Faculty

Hanover, July 30, 1845:

"Whereupon, *Voted* by ballot and chose Hon. Joel Parker as professor of Medical Jurisprudence."

Professor Parker resigned in 1856. There is no official record in Board of Trustees' book or in that of the medical faculty. At the faculty meeting November 10: "Elected Judge Perley of Concord lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence. In case he declines [which he did] Judge Redfield [Isaac Fletcher] of Windsor, Vt., be elected instead." (Judge Redfield accepted.)

Meeting of Medical Faculty Oct. 30, 1862:

The following letter of resignation having been received from Judge Redfield, it was thought best to take no action on the subject for the present:

Boston, May 16, 1862.

Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., LL.D.,

My dear Sir:

I find myself so situated here that I apprehend it will not be pos-

sible for me to be absent a sufficient time, or devote sufficient time to preparation, to perform my brief duty at Hanover any longer. I, therefore, resign the office of professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Dartmouth College. I feel obliged for the honor and the pleasure which I have derived from the appointment and its associations, and I would have retained it longer if I had not felt that it was impossible for me to do justice to it or to myself in regard to it.

Yours very truly,

ISAAC F. REDFIELD

[No official record appears in the Board of Trustees' book of Judge Redfield's appointment or resignation.]

In 1864 Dr. John Ordronaux was elected lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, and annually served as such until appointed professor.

Annual Meeting June 24, 1874:

Voted, that John Ordronaux, D.D., LL.D., be professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Adjourned Annual Meeting Oct. 3, 1881:

MENTAL DISEASES
LARYNGOLOGY
OPTHALMOLOGY

"*Voted,* that the following professorships be established in the New Hampshire Medical College, but without giving their occupants a vote in the medical faculty: *viz.*, A professorship of Mental Diseases—a professorship of Laryngology—and a professorship of Opthalmology. An election by ballot was then taken and Jesse Parker Bancroft, M.D., was chosen professor of Mental Diseases, Louis Elsberg, M.D., of New York City was chosen professor of Laryngology, and William Wallace Seely, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen professor of Opthalmology."

Special Meeting March 4, 1886:

"A letter was received from Dr. J. P. Bancroft resigning his office as professor of Mental Diseases in the Medical College.

"*Voted,* that his resignation be accepted."

Annual Meeting June 28, 1887:

"Doctor Bancroft of the New Hampshire Medical College having resigned his office, a vote was taken by ballot and Dr. Edward Cowles

of Somerville, Mass., was elected professor of Mental Diseases in his place."

Chair of Physiology

Annual Meeting June 23, 1886:

"*Voted,* that the resignation of Doctor How be accepted so far as relates to his duties as professor of Physiology and that he continue professor of Anatomy.

"*Voted,* that a professorship of Physiology be established in the Medical College of New Hampshire.

"*Voted* by ballot that Wm. T. Smith, M.D., be professor of Physiology in the Medical College, but without expense to Dartmouth College."

Chair of Opthalmalogy

Adjourned Annual Meeting Oct. 3, 1881:

"William Wallace Seely, M.D., of Cincinnati was chosen professor of Opthalmology."

[Doctor Seely had been lecturer in this department for four years previously. He resigned in 1888.]

Adjourned Annual Meeting Nov. 20, 1889:

"On the recommendation of the medical faculty, by ballot unanimously elected David Webster, M.D., New York City, professor of Opthalmology."

Chair of Laryngology

Adjourned Annual Meeting Oct. 3, 1881:

"An election by ballot was taken and Louis Elsberg, M.D., of New York City, was chosen professor of Laryngology."

[Doctor Elsberg had been lecturer since 1877. He died in New York City, Feb. 19, 1885.]

Adjourned Annual Meeting Nov. 20, 1889:

"On recommendation of the medical faculty, was by ballot unanimously elected, Franklin Henry Hooper, M.D., of Boston, professor of Laryngology."

[Doctor Hooper had been lecturer the year before. He died Nov. 22, 1892.]

Adjourned Meeting Aug. 29, 1893:

"A communication from the medical faculty was received recommending George A. Leland, M.D., of Boston, as professor of Laryngology."

Chair of Nervous Diseases

Adjourned Annual Meeting Nov. 20, 1889:

"On the recommendation of the medical faculty was by ballot unanimously elected, Chas. Loomis Dana, M.D., New York City, professor of Nervous Diseases."

[Doctor Dana had been lecturer the year before. He resigned appointment.]

Adjourned Meeting Aug. 29, 1893:

"Dr. C. L. Dana's resignation as professor of Nervous Diseases was read and accepted."

Chair of Hygiene

Annual Meeting June, 1895:

"*Voted*, to establish the chair of Hygiene in the Medical College. Balloted for professor of Hygiene, and Dr. Granville Priest Conn was declared unanimously elected.

[Doctor Conn had been lecturer on Hygiene since 1886.]

Chair of Biology

Annual Meeting June, 1895:

Voted, that the department of Zoology be allowed to do work in the Medical Department, provided the sum of at least $300 be returned to the College treasury."

Officers of the Faculty

In the early years of the School the President of the College was the presiding officer of the medical faculty, a member of the faculty being Secretary, Dr. R. D. Mussey being such in 1819, Dr. J. F. Dana 1820 to 1826, from which time until 1845 (the records being almost entirely lists of matriculants and those recommended for graduation) no name is signed, though probably Doctor Hale was Secretary until 1836. From 1845 to 1859 Doctor Peaslee was Secretary, Dr. Albert Smith succeeding him and remaining in office until Sept. 15, 1869, when Dr. L. B. How was elected his successor, to be followed in office by Dr. C. P. Frost in 1872, who continued as Secretary and Treasurer until March 1, 1896, when his son succeeded him. After the President of the College ceased to attend the meetings of the medical faculty the senior professor present as a rule having rare exceptions was the presiding officer. No official "Dean" appears of record until 1873, when in the College Catalogue the title is appended to Prof. C. P. Frost's name in the list of the faculty of the Medical Department. Professor Frost held the office until the time of his death, May 24, 1896.

Meeting May 8, 1897:

"A letter was received from the medical faculty announcing the nomination of Dr. William T. Smith as Dean, and Dr. Gilman D. Frost as Secretary and Treasurer of the faculty.

"*Voted*, to confirm the nomination of Dr. William T. Smith as Dean of the Medical Faculty." [Dr. G. D. Frost's nomination as Secretary and Treasurer required no action on the part of the Board of Trustees of the College.]

Length of Lecture Term—Fees—Examinations—Requirements for Graduation

In the early years of the School the duration of the term was ten weeks, later twelve, though the records to prove this are largely wanting. In 1822 it was thirteen weeks and in 1824 fourteen weeks, at which it remained until 1846, when two more weeks were added. In 1848 these weeks were dropped, and fourteen weeks continued to be the length of the term until 1878, when it became sixteen. From 1893 the course has lasted about four months.

*From 1820 to 1866 the lecture fee was $50 a term, raised at the latter date to $70 and in 1869 to $77. A matriculation fee of $2 was put on in 1831, raised to $3 in 1838, in 1846 to $5. "Graduating expenses," in amount $18, were charged from 1834 on until 1866, when they were raised to $20, and in 1870 to $25. Until 1866 notes for a part or even the whole of amount due from a student were taken by the faculty (some not paid for years, some never), but in that year the medical faculty voted "No notes will be received in payment for lecture fees." In 1866 and afterwards until 1891 "Students who have attended two courses, one of them at this Institution, may attend a third on payment of the matriculation fee; of those who have attended two courses at any other regular institution $25 will be required in addition to the matriculation fee." In 1891 a course of three lecture terms and four years of study having been established, the fees for the first and second course being $77 and for the third $50, it was voted by the medical faculty:

"Students who have attended two courses of lectures, one of them at this Institution, may attend the third on payment of the

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*Faculty Meeting Sept. 26, 1820:

"*Voted*, that hereafter no medical student shall be permitted to attend a course of lectures of either of the professors in this Institution unless he shall have taken tickets of each of the other professors; provided such student shall not have attended two full courses of lectures in this Institution."

matriculation fee and $50; of those who have attended two courses at any other regular institution $77 will be required in addition to the matriculation fee."

The regular examinations have been held at the close of the lecture term and just before Commencement and for many years also in May. Students who had attended the required courses of lectures, but whose time of study was some months short, were sometimes examined in advance and sometimes compelled to defer the examination until after the end of the three years. In the Record Book of the Medical Faculty it appears that at a meeting held Sept. 25, 1849, it was

"*Voted*, that the rule be adopted that any medical student may be examined at the end of the lecture term provided his three full years of study expire during the first half of the time which intervenes between the end of the term and the day in May for the spring examination, the diploma to be dated according to the time the three years expire."

With the lengthening of the term and division of students according to their years of study, in 1891 examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, and General Chemistry were permitted at the end of the second course of lectures, in 1893 such examinations were held at the end of the first year, and upon "Systematic and Regional Anatomy and further examinations in Physiology and Chemistry" at the end of the second course.

Faculty Meeting Nov. 7, 1849:

"*Voted*, that in case of a practitioner who has attended but one course of medical lectures, wishing to obtain the degree of M.D., ten years of reputable practice as certified to by three neighboring practitioners, all M.D.'s, may be regarded as equivalent to a second course of lectures, and that he may receive a diploma on the presentation of a thesis and defending it, and the payment of $50, for the use of the library and $18 for the diploma."

At the Annual Meeting of the Medical Faculty Aug. 29, 1890, it was:

"*Voted*, that four (4) years of medical study and three (3) courses of lectures shall be required for graduation of all who shall matricu-

late after the close of the present College year. Possession of the degree A.B., B.S., or B.L. will be accepted in place of one year's professional study."

At the Faculty Meeting Oct. 30, 1847, "a plan for extending the course of medical instruction through three years in this Medical Institution was proposed by Doctor Phelps. The consideration of the above plan was deferred to the next meeting. There is no record that the subject was again brought up.

[With the beginning of the lecture term of 1898 the Medical College came under the newly adopted rules and regulations which lengthened the term, increased the fees and governed the examinations.]

Recitation Term and Laboratory Instruction

Announcement in College Catalogue for 1822:

"A course of regular medical instruction is now given by the professors to a class of private pupils, consisting of daily recitations in the various branches, and lectures on some of the most important of them. During the spring and summer, lectures on Anatomy twice a week.; a course on Botany commencing in May; a course on Geology and Mineralogy, during the lecture term in autumn. The private pupils are entitled to the privileges of resident graduates, and are of course allowed to attend the public lectures delivered by the College professors. There will be one vacation in the year, *viz:* from the close of the lecture term, twelve weeks, and a recess of a few weeks after Commencement. Fees for a year, $40; if paid in advance, $35; for six months, commencing in the spring, $30; for the six months commencing with the lecture term, $12." [From the statement in the College Catalogue of 1823 "the medical faculty, after the experience of two years, have determined to continue the course of medical instruction;" such course was evidently given for the first time in 1821. It was continued in 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, suspended in 1829, "by the absence until next August of one of the professors (Doctor Mussey)"; no notice in 1830; in 1831 there was a reading term from March 1, till the College Commencement in August, for $35; in 1832, "private instruction" by Doctor Mussey and Doctor Hale for the same length of time, fee $25; in 1833 by Doctor Mussey, same in 1834 and 1835; after which date until 1846 no record can be found of a continuance of such recitation term.] At a faculty meeting held Sept. 18, 1846, "the committee appointed to consider the best means of resuming and continuing private medical instruction in the interval of the lectures, made the following report:

"To the Medical Faculty:

"The undersigned as a committee appointed to report on the best mode of conducting medical instruction in the interval of the public lectures, respectfully recommend that those gentlemen of the faculty resident in Hanover, reunite for this purpose.

"The Committee consider it of great importance to the School that inducements be held out to students to resort to Hanover for permanent instruction, as it affords a nucleus about which it will be made easier to gather a respectable number of other students, than if it did not exist.

"Assuming that the utility will not be denied, the committee have directed their attention to the manner in which it may be effected. They recommend then that an announcement be inserted in the annual circular, that the resident medical professor will give instruction in the various branches of Medicine; that the division of labor be such as to give each professor, when all are in town, not more than two exercises in the week; and that if more convenient, each week be divided between two teachers. They would also suggest the expediency of a course of lectures on special subjects.

"If it be advisable an official character may be given to the association by making the announcement in the name of the whole faculty, leaving of course those immediately concerned to regulate the details and receive the remuneration.

"Perhaps, too, means might be devised for instruction in the collateral sciences,—Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Practical Medical Chemistry. Without entering into an elaborate exposition of matters which can be arranged by a free interchange of opinion among those on whom the labor of teaching will fall, the undersigned renew the original suggestion that an association be immediately formed and the fact publickly announced.

"J. Roby, Chairman of Committee."

So far as known no association for such private instruction was formed, nor any private classes taught in the intervals of the lecture terms for many years. In the College Catalogue of 1867 it is announced that "A course of private medical instruction will be given throughout the year at Hanover, consisting of a regular daily recitation in the different branches of the profession by the associate professor of Surgery. [Dr. A. B. Crosby.] The regular dissecting term will occur during the winter months, and an abundance of fresh material will be furnished. Each term is ten weeks. The fee for the dissecting term is $20; for any other term $10. Students are received for any single term or for the year." This course was repeated in 1867-8. In 1868-9 the announcement was made that:

"The winter dissecting term including Physiology will commence Dec. 21, continuing fourteen weeks. The spring term commences the second Monday in April, continuing twelve weeks. The third term corresponds to the public lecture term. Arrangements have been made by which students in this School may receive instruction in Laboratory Manipulations and Chemical Analysis. They will be admitted to the public courses of lectures in the Academical Department of Dartmouth College, and have access to the various cabinets and museums. They will also have opportunity to witness operations and surgical treatment in the Private Hospital of Prof. Dixi Crosy. Certificates of time and study will be given. The fee for the dissecting term is $25; for any other term, $15; laboratory ticket, $10." Drs. Dixi Crosby, A. B. Crosby, and T. R. Crosby were the instructors. In the College Catalogue for 1869-70 the notice is as before and in addition it is stated that "systematic daily instruction is also given in Manchester; a studio and dissecting rooms are provided and every needed facility afforded for a thorough medical course. Address Dr. L. B. How, Manchester, N. H."

During the following year the private course was as before except that in Hanover the instruction was given by Drs. A. B. and T. R. Crosby.

In 1871-2 the course at Hanover was under Professor Frost's care, the fee being raised to $35 for dissecting term. Professor How still continued his course at Manchester. In 1872-3 the spring term was lengthened to fourteen weeks, the dissecting term fee reduced to $25, and $40 made the fee for the year (which included only the winter and spring months); Professor How's course given up. From this time on the private instruction course was annually carried on by the resident medical professors.

Meeting of Board of Trustees April, 1883:

Doctor Frost appeared in behalf of the medical faculty to ask if opportunity can be given to the medical students for laboratory work and instruction in Culver Hall. Whereupon,

Voted, that the Board is disposed to grant any facilities to the medical students which are practicable without prejudice to the present occupants of the building; the arrangements to be made by a committee of the Board in conference with Doctor Frost, the Agricultural College and the professor of Chemistry."

At the medical faculty meeting held Sept. 9, 1896, it was "*Voted*, that the medical faculty hereby recognize the spring or recitation term as an integral part of the Medical course, leaving for the present its management and accounts in the hands of a committee consisting of the members now in residence."

Fees, Salaries, and Expenditures

Meeting August 27, 1801:

Voted, that Professor Woodward and J. Freeman, Esq., be appointed a committee to confer with Dr. Nathan Smith respecting compensation for his services as professor of Medicine, and also concerning any proposed alterations in the Medical Institution, and make report.

Meeting Aug. 28, 1801:

Voted, that subscriptions of students at College for the liberty of attending Dr. N. Smith's lectures on Chemistry and Anatomy be charged and collected by the Treasurer, and considered as a branch of their College bills, separate and distinct, however, from their other College bills, and that the Treasurer pay over to said Smith from time to time whatever he may receive on that account."

Voted, that a grant of fifty dollars a year for the year past and the ensuing year be made to Professor N. Smith, he allowing the loan which has been made to him to answer in part thereof so far as it will extend.

Annual Meeting, Aug. 27, 1802:

"*Voted*, that the medical professor be allowed for his salary the ensuing year the sum of fifty dollars.

"*Voted*, that a grant of fifty dollars be made to the medical professor for past and future incidental expenses in his department."

Meeting Aug. 28, 1804:

"*Voted*, that an annual salary of two hundred dollars be granted to Doctor Nathan Smith, medical professor at this College, during his continuance in office to be paid by the Financier upon condition that he make his permanent residence at the College and move his family to this place in the course of the next winter or spring at farthest."

Meeting Aug., 1810:

Voted, that the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the Medical

Establishment as passed in August, 1798, be repealed and that in future the fees for attending courses of medical lectures to any person not a member of some class in College shall be fifty-one dollars, that is, for Physic and Surgery seventeen dollars, for Chemistry and Materia Medica seventeen dollars, and for Anatomy seventeen dollars; and the fees to be paid by each of the members of the two senior classes in College who shall attend those lectures shall be twenty-one dollars for a complete course, that is to say, seven dollars for each of the aforesaid branches; which fees the professors in the respective branches who may be entitled to the same shall have a right to charge to the persons who may be chargeable and collect the same at their own risk and expense.

Voted, that the proposition of Professor N. Smith that the fees of members of College be charged with the quarter bills be postponed to the next session.

Meeting August 4, 1812:

Whereas, the medical professors Smith and Perkins have requested the Trustees to appoint a committee to settle the division of the fees arising from the medical lectures, between the said professors and the lecturer on Chemistry. Therefore

"*Voted*, that William H. Woodward and Mills Olcott, Esq., be a committee for that purpose."

August 24, 1813:

"*Voted*, that as Prof. Nathan Smith has resigned his office the perquisites arising from conferring medical degrees at this Commencement be equally divided between the President and the professor of Anatomy."

Aug. 25, 1814:

"*Voted*, that the two hundred dollars which would have been payable to Prof. Nathan Smith had he remained here the year past be paid to Professor Perkins."

November 10, 1814:

"*Voted*, that the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated to the Medical Department the present year; and that it be equally divided between Professors Perkins and Mussey."

"*Voted*, to allow the account of Professor Perkins for expenses

incurred on a journey from Hanover to Salem, Mass., to procure a lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic, amounting to fourteen dollars seventy-seven cents."

Annual Meeting Aug. 29, 1816:

"*Resolved*, that all votes and laws of the Board allowing any salary to any of the medical professors be and the same are hereby repealed."

Annual Meeting Aug. 26, 1817:

Voted, that the sum of one hundred dollars which was encouraged to be given annually to Professor Mussey shall be allowed him for the past year and in future.

August 19, 1818:

Whereas, one-fourth part of the money received for medical degrees is unappropriated, and whereas Professor Perkins has declined to sign the diplomas conferring said degrees, Therefore

Voted, that President Brown and Professor Mussey retain each an equal part of the residue of the money received for that purpose to be hereafter accounted for by them with the Trustees.

Meeting April, 1819:

Voted, that the professor of Anatomy and Surgery have and receive an annual salary of two hundred dollars, and that the fees of the medical students be collected by the College Treasurer in the name of the Trustees if requested by the professors, but at the risk of the professors.

Meeting Aug. 19, 1819:

Voted, that the fees received for medical degrees conferred at this Commencement be divided equally between the President and Professor Mussey.

August 22, 1820:

Voted, that one-half the fees for medical degrees at this Commencement be appropriated to Doctor Mussey.

Records of Medical Faculty Sept. 26, 1820: [The Faculty Books of date preceding 1819, cannot be found.] "At a meeting of the faculty this evening:

"*Voted*, that hereafter no medical student shall be permitted to attend a course of lectures of either of the professors in this Insti-

tution unless he shall have taken tickets of each of the other professors, provided that such student shall not have attended two full courses of lectures in this Institution.

"Attest, J. F. DANA, Secretary of Faculty"

[On the 21st of September of same year, 1820, it had been agreed that of the whole lecture fee, "the professor of Surgery who this year gives the anatomical instruction, shall have $21, the professor of Theory and Practice, etc., shall have $15, the professor of Chemistry shall have $15."]

Faculty Meeting Aug. 20, 1821:

"*Voted*, that hereafter no student be admitted to the examination for the degree of M.D. until one-half of the graduating fee is paid or a satisfactory note for the same is given, which part of the fee or note is to be returned if the candidate be not successful."

[In 1823 eleven students are named as having attended a third course of lectures, one of them being Dixi Crosby, and in 1824 four.]

September 20, 1821:

"At a meeting of the faculty of Medicine, present: R. D. Mussey, U. Parsons, J. F. Dana, professors:

"*Voted*, that the senior class in College be permitted to attend the medical lectures for the sum of two hundred dollars; and if the whole class does not attend, any member of the same may attend for ten dollars. *Voted*, that the junior class may attend the Chemical lectures for one hundred and twenty dollars, or that any individual of the class may attend said lectures for five dollars. . . . Junior Knowlton communicated the resolution of the junior class to accept the terms for attending lectures.

"Attest, J. F. DANA."

"Sept. 21, 1821 Senior Pomeroy communicated the resolution of the senior class to accept the proposed terms for attending Medical Lectures."

[From 1812 to 1836 and probably from the time of the organization of the Department the President of the College was officially present at the meetings of the faculty held for the examination of candidates for graduation.]

Annual Meeting Aug. 21, 1827:

Voted, that the sum of $100 be allowed to the Administrator of the late Dr. J. F. Dana for his services the last year as professor of Chemistry.

Annual Meeting, 1831:

Voted, the graduation fee shall be hereafter fifteen instead of twenty dollars.

Annual Meeting, July. 1837:

Voted, that the balance due Professor Hubbard of $79.36 and his account of chemical expenses for the last year of $52.37 be allowed and paid, and that the Treasurer receive such portion of the graduating fees from the medical students as is now in the hands of Professor Mussey or may be hereafter towards meeting the balance due Professor Hubbard for his advances in that department, and that hereafter such portion of said graduating fees as by rule are due to the chemical professor be paid into the treasury.

Annual Meeting July, 1838:

Voted, that Mr. Marsh, Mr. Delano and President Lord be a committee to settle any pecuniary accounts which the College has with Doctor Mussey, and to secure through him from the Medical Department all property which shall appear to belong to the College.

Annual Meeting of 1838:

Voted, that this Board will proceed at this time to elect in the Medical Department a Professor of Surgery and Obstetricks, and will hereafter elect such other professors or lecturers as the exigencies of said department may require, on the condition, however, that salaries or compensation of each of such professors as may be appointed are to be derived wholly from the fees to be received from such students who may attend on their lectures or other instruction.

Voted, that after the end of the approaching lecture term no medical student shall receive a degree till he has first paid all fees due from him at the time of his examination, together with the usual graduating fee, reserving such proportion of the graduating fees as has been heretofore received by the President and professor

of Chemistry and such proportion of the proceeds of the fees of instruction, applied by former arrangement for the compensation of said professor.

October, 1838:

"The committee to settle with Doctor Mussey and to examine matters generally pertaining to the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, report that they have attended to the business committed to them and find that the pecuniary concerns of that department so far as it is responsible to this Board have been conducted with perfect integrity. The committee herewith present the account current since September, 1830, with the proper vouchers almost complete. The committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, that this Board are fully satisfied with the account current which Dr. R. D. Mussey, late professor in the Medical Department has rendered to their committee, and do hereby accept the same and discharge the said Dr. R. D. Mussey from all and every pecuniary claim whatsoever prior to this date.

Meeting January, 1841:

"*Second*—Although the Board are not now able to add to the compensation of Professor Hubbard for his services in the Academical and Medical Departments of the College it is their intention to raise his salary to one thousand dollars whenever they shall be able to advance the salaries of the other professors to that sum.

Third—Although Professor Hubbard did not enter upon the duties of his office until August, 1836, and was paid his salary from that time, yet as he came to the College on the 18th of April in pursuance of a previous understanding that his duties were then to commence, the Board consider him entitled to his salary from that time and direct the Treasurer to pay him accordingly.

November, 1841:

"*Resolved*, that the President be authorized to receive only the same fee for conferring medical degrees as by law he is entitled to receive for conferring the degree of Bachelor and Master of Arts and that the remainder of the perquisites arising from conferring medical

degrees be equally divided between the professors in the Department of Medicine for the time being.

"*Voted*, that the above resolution be adopted."

A question having arisen between the Board of Trustees and Professor Haddock respecting graduation fees; at the Adjourned Meeting January, 1846, it was "voted that the President be requested to inform Professor Hubbard that he will be expected to refund the graduating fees from the medical students, which he has received, and that the Treasurer of the College be notified of this vote."

[Professor Hubbard protested against this vote, and a committee of investigation was appointed, which after examination of the question and papers submitted reported at length to the Board of Trustees at an adjourned meeting January 11, 1848, when it was voted by the Board "in consideration of the facts and circumstances stated in the Report of the Committee on the Memorial of Professor Hubbard, that he be permitted to retain all sums which have been paid over to him on account of the graduating fees of the medical students; but that this Board cannot recognize his right to demand and receive such fees, and that hereafter they be paid into the treasury."]

Annual Meeting 1879:

Voted, that the $100 usually paid to the Medical School be discontinued until otherwise ordered.

Faculty Meeting Aug. 29, 1890:

"*Voted*, that the fee for the third course for those who have had two courses here shall be fifty dollars and the matriculation fee. For those who have attended two or more courses elsewhere, the fee shall be the regulation fee of $77 and matriculation; subsequent courses free."

Medical Faculty, Adjourned Meeting Sept. 28, 1893:

"The fee for these examinations [in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry] shall be five dollars ($5) for the first year and ten dollars ($10) for second year examinations, or fifteen dollars ($15) for both. This sum of fifteen dollars shall be deducted from the graduation fee of twenty-five dollars ($25)."

Expenditures for Apparatus

August 29, 1800:

"*Voted*, that the Financier be directed to loan to Professor N. Smith the sum of eighty-one dollars to be repaid by him without interest as an assistance to him in the purchase of a chemical apparatus."

August 29, 1805:

"*Voted*, that the proposals of Doctor Nathan Smith respecting the chemical apparatus and books therein mentioned by him laid before this Board, be acceded to, and that the sum of $343.60 and $46.40 amounting to three hundred and ninety dollars be paid him for the purposes therein expressed, and that the Treasurer either pay said sums or give a note therefor to said Smith and take his receipt for the same.

September 28, 1815:

"*Voted*, that this Board purchase of Professor Mussey sundry articles of chemical apparatus as per a schedule this day by him exhibited to the Board and that the Treasurer pay him therefor the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and ten cents."

Board of Trustees Meeting, Nov. 11, 1835:

"*Voted*, that the account of Professor Hale for medical apparatus amounting to one hundred and thirty dollars, be allowed.

"That a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars be appropriated for the purchase of such chemical apparatus as shall be authorized by the Executive Committee."

Faculty Meeting Oct. 28, 1845:

"*Voted*, that when the $300 appropriated for the purchase of preparations for the anatomical museum by vote of faculty of Sept. 12, 1845, comes into the Treasurer's hands, he may pay to Doctor Crosby the sum of twenty-three dollars for Rose's Fracture Appar-

atus and the other apparatus purchased by him of Rose's agent and of Goodwin of Ashfield, Mass., for the museum." [On the 11th of September, 1851, the faculty voted to appropriate to the department of Pathological Anatomy the unexpended balance of this $300 appropriation, "the same being $33.90."]

Medical Faculty Meeting Oct. 1, 1847:

"*Voted*, to procure solar lamps to light the Chemical Hall for Doctor Phelps—he proposing to give two evening lectures weekly on Materia Medica."

Medical Faculty Nov. 12, 1847:

"*Voted*, that Doctor Crosby procure such surgical instruments as he may deem necessary for operating on the dead subject, and present his bill for payment to the Treasurer of the medical faculty; they to become the property of the Institution, and be paid for out of the annual appropriation from the College Treasury.

"*Voted*, that Jarvis' surgical adjustor be procured for the Institution, to be paid for out of any money of that fund which is not yet appropriated, the sum to be appropriated being $50. (He afterward decided not to purchase it. E. R. Peaslee, Sec'y)."

Medical Faculty Nov. 4. 1850:

"*Voted*, that $50, or a sum not exceeding $75, be appropriated by the Professor of Obstetrics for models for illustration in that department."

Faculty Meeting Nov. 6, 1857:

"*Voted*, that the sum of $125 be placed at the disposal of Doctor Phelps for the purchase of an oxyhydrogen microscope, on condition that the same be refunded if the experiments with it prove a failure. The instrument to be the property of the College."

November 10, 1858:

"*Voted*, that the instrument Doctor Phelps was authorized to purchase last year be accepted."

"*Voted*, that the offer of Doctor Phelps in regard to his collection of plaster models and wet preparations for $50 be accepted; they to be arranged and put up by him.

Faculty Meeting Oct. 26, 1860 :

"*Voted*, to pay Dr. E. E. Phelps sixty-three dollars and ninety cents it being the balance due him for expenditure for the oxyhydrogen microscope and two hundred and twenty-five Pathological Transparencies in addition to one hundred and twenty-five dollars paid to him in 1858 towards the same."

Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees, 1871:

Upon report of the committee on the chemical apparatus in the Medical College:

Voted, that a sum not exceeding $250 be appropriated for the purchase of chemical apparatus and material, to be expended under the direction of Professor Hubbard and the President, to be used by the Medical Department, under the agreement that any breakage or loss to the apparatus while in such use, shall be made good by that department at the end of each term.

Professor Frost's report to Medical Faculty Aug. 28, 1874 :

"Two hundred dollars has been expended for microscopes and $30.00 for mounted specimens."

Library and Museum

Annual Meeting August 28, 1801:

Voted, that the account of Cyrus Perkins for attendance on the Museum and repairs amounting to four dollars and fifty cents be allowed.

Meeting of Board of Trustees Aug. 20, 1819:

"*Voted*, that the thanks of the Trustees of Dartmouth College be presented to Alexander Ramsey, M.D., for his valuable present made them of his 'Anatomy of the Heart, Cranium and Brain,' and the references and prospectus accompanying it."

[Dr. Alexander Ramsey is said to have delivered the course in Anatomy and Surgery in 1808. For many years he was a traveling lecturer on Anatomy, and had for a time an Anatomical School at Concord, N. H., and one in Boston. His Museum was regarded as one of much value. He published several papers, among them a syllabus of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology entitled "Address and Anatomical Prospectus." Concord, N. H., 1810. In 1819 he urged upon the State Medical Society of N. H., the establishment of a Medical School at Concord. Scotch by birth, he was long a resident of Fryeburg, Me., and died at Parsonsfield, Me., in 1824.]

Annual Meeting Aug. 1831:

Resolved, that said committee also confer with the said professors on their application to this Board for an appropriation to purchase certain books, professional engravings, and anatomical and surgical apparatus imported by Professor Mussey for the Medical Department, and that they report at the next meeting of this Board.

Resolved, that the application of the medical professors in relation to their subscription, to the thirty thousand dollar fund, be referred to the Prudential Committee and that said committee be authorized to apply such part of the said subscription to the payment of the purchases made by Professor Mussey as they may think proper;

taking a distinct and accurate list of the books and apparatus so purchased, together with the respective prices allowed therefor, and that the said professors be not called on for their subscription till the said committee have adjusted the business agreeably to this resolution.

Resolved, that the medical professors be requested to furnish an accurate list of all the books and other articles in the possession of any of the said professors, belonging to the Trustees, and lodge the same with the Treasurer of the Board.

In 1834 Mr. Schott was appointed in Mr. Wheeler's place; at the Annual Meeting July 29, 1835, the President was excused from the committee and Mr. Reed and Mr. Chase added to it.

Meeting of Board of Trustees November, 1835:

"*Resolved*, that the Board accede to the proposals of the medical professors, Mussey and Oliver, in relation to their subscription to the Thirty Thousand Dollar fund and the Board will accept such portions of the articles purchased in Europe for the Medical Department, consisting of preparations and books, as will amount to the sums due on their said subscriptions, at the prices which the same cost.

Provided that a list of such preparations and books with an accurate description of them be made out and such preparations and books be transferred to the Trustees and be kept and used for the benefit of the Medical Department and at all times to be accounted for by the medical professors to the Board. And that the Prudential Committee be authorized to carry such resolution into effect.

From the College Catalogue of 1838:

"The void in the Museums of Special and Morbid Anatomy, occasioned by the removal of the greater part of Doctor Mussey's valuable private collection, will be filled with all possible despatch. Arrangements are already in progress for supplying, previous to the next lecture term, by means of collections and purchases at home and importations from abroad, whatever may be essential for illustrating the several branches of the course. Considerable and valuable additions have been made to the Medical Library within the last few months."

From the College Catalogue of 1839:

"The Cabinet of Special and Morbid Anatomy has been recently

filled up by large domestic purchases and foreign importations, and furnishes the means of illustrating the several branches of the course."

From the College Catalogue of 1840:

"The Anatomical Cabinet contains a very large number of preparations, many of which were procured directly, or imported by the Professor of Anatomy. [Oliver Wendell Holmes.] Among them is a very perfect collection of French astrological [!!] preparations illustrating the most important facts of this branch both in the fetal and adult condition. A very large number of vascular preparations, both of the arteries and veins, and a full length figure affording an elaborate display of the nerves, are also contained in the collection. During the last year it has been enriched by the addition of a large number of valuable pathological specimens. Among them are many interesting examples of fractures, dislocations, Anchylosis and various diseases of the bones, selected with much care by a medical gentleman residing in Paris, and received during the present course of lectures."

Meeting of Board of Trustees Jan. 1841:

Resolved, that five hundred dollars be appropriated to the Medical Department of this College for the purpose of enlarging the Anatomical Museum, to be expended under the direction of those medical professors having charge of that part of the said Medical Department, with the approbation of the President of the College, for the use of the Medical Department and shall be marked and entered upon the catalogue of the property and be receipted and accounted for as such by the medical professor to whom the care of the property shall hereafter be committed.

Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees 1841:

Resolved, that in consideration of the various services rendered by the medical professors in respect to the Anatomical Museum and their occasional personal expenditures for repairs and additions, an appropriation of one hundred dollars annually be made from the general funds of the College for the increase of the Museum, until otherwise ordered by the Board, and that all articles purchased by the pro-

fessors with this appropriation, be duly numbered and labelled as the property of the College.

From the College Catalogue 1841-2:

"The Medical Library consists of more than a thousand volumes, and contains the splendid works of Alibert on the diseases of the Skin, Breschet on the Veins, Bright's Reports, with many others of great value, including the best American, English and French authors.

Medical Faculty Sept. 16, 1845:

"Doctors Phelps and Roby are appointed a committee to examine the preparations in the Museum which were purchased by Doctor Crosby of Doctor Mussey, and which still remain the property of the former, and report respecting their value. The occasion of this appointment was an offer from Doctor Crosby to sell all the preparations still unsold (of the Mussey purchase) together with the diploma plate for $150. One hundred dollars had previonsly been paid Doctor Crosby for the bones for the use of the medical class, which he purchased of Doctor Mussey, and $100 more towards purchasing the remaining preparations, which he now offers."

Medical Faculty Nov. 8, 1848:

"Paid Doctor Crosby $91.49 in full for the preparations in the Anatomical Museum puchased by him of Doctor Mussey and for the diploma plate, all of which are now the property of the N. H. Medical Institution, free from any incumbrance."

Special Meeting Sept. 20, 1845.

"The committee appointed to confer with Doctor Crosby respecting his preparations in the Museum reports:

That for the diploma plate and the preparations in the Museum bought of Doctor Mussey and still belonging to Doctor Crosby, the sum of $125 be offered, which shall be on interest till paid to Doctor Crosby out of the annual appropriations to the Medical Institution from the College treasury. The report of the committee was accepted. Thereupon Doctor Crosby acceded to the offer recommended by the committee, when it was *Voted*, that the diploma plate and the preparations remaining of the Mussey purchase as above, are the prop-

erty of the N. H. Medical Institution; and that the Secretary present to Doctor Crosby a copy of the proposition recommended by the committee and agreed to by the faculty, and afterwards accepted by Doctor Crosby as a security to him for the payment at some future time of the $125, and interest from this date, out of the funds indicated above."

Records of Faculty Meeting Aug. 14, 1848:

"*Voted* on motion of Doctor Roby that twenty-five dollars be appropriated (from the annual appropriation from the College treasury) for the purchase of Weber's large Anatomical plates for the Medical Library."

Meeting of Medical Faculty Nov. 7, 1849:

"*Voted* to obtain the remainder of Cruveilhier's Pathological Anatomy (the 25 parts not now in the library) for the Medical Library; also Carswell's work on Pathological Anatomy."

Stoughton Donation for Museum

At a special faculty meeting held May 3, 1871, Professor Phelps read a letter from Hon. Edwin Wallace Stoughton of New York City, a lawyer of high repute who some years later was appointed by President Hayes, Minister to Russia, serving two years as such.

His letter to Professor Phelps read as follows:

"New York, May 30, 1871,

"My Dear Doctor Phelps:

"It is the purpose of this communication to convey to you and to your associate professors constituting the faculty of the New Hampshire Medical Institution connected with Dartmouth College, my promise to pay to said faculty the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) as a fund wherewith to establish a museum of Pathological Anatomy. I am led to do this by my affection for you, by the gratitude I owe you for professional aid—the value of which no sum can measure, which, besides relieving me from a painful bodily affliction, has enabled me with recovered strength and health to continue the labors of a profession I once feared I should

be compelled to abandon—by my desire to testify to you my appreciation of your devoted service to her who was inexpressibly dear to me, and also from an earnest wish to benefit an Institution with which you and your distinguished associates have been long and usefully connected, and which through your and their efforts has done much service in the training of youth for the practice of your noble profession.

"Actuated by these motives, when a year or two since I learned that you regarded the establishment of such museum of great importance, that it was indeed an object near your heart, I mentally resolved to devote to it such an amount as you might indicate as necessary; and when lately upon a more full explanation from you I learned that the sum I have named would be sufficient for the purpose, I expressed to you my intention to bestow it, payable at such times as you should suggest. You have told me that the task of collecting for such a museum will necessarily be slow and that every requirement will be met by five annual payments of two thousand dollars each. The first of these I now enclose by my check for that amount, payable to your order. Should it be found desirable by the faculty to receive the balance in larger sums or more frequently, I will meet their wishes; and in view of this pledge I shall make such provision that in case of my death whatever may then be due will be promptly paid.

"In conclusion I will add that entertaining as I do a great respect for the eminent men composing your faculty, I feel sure that the fund I hereby dedicate to the purpose named will be so employed as somewhat to assist in educating for your profession those to whom my own will sometimes resort for instruction and aid in some of the most difficult and painfully responsible cases to which the lawyer is ever required to devote his services.

"Always your friend,

"E. W. Stoughton

"To Dr. Edward E. Phelps
"Professor, etc., etc."

The memorial tablet in the museum room has the following inscription:

This Museum
of Pathological Anatomy
was founded
by the liberality of the distinguished jurist
Edwin Wallace Stoughton
of New York City
As a grateful Expression of his indebtedness to the
Science of Medicine
A. D. 1871

At the Faculty Meeting Sept. 15, 1871:

"*Voted*, that a committee of two be appointed to apprize Mr. Stoughton of the acceptance of his gift, and Professors Peaslee and Crosby were selected."

At the Faculty Meeting Sept. 19, 1873:

"*Voted*, that the Treasurer be directed to acknowledge the receipt of the donation of ten thousand (10,000) dollars from Hon. E. W. Stoughton of New York, made in 1871, and that he return him the thanks of the faculty for the character of the results of that donation."

Annual Meeting of Medical Faculty Aug. 28, 1874:

Voted, to expend a sum not exceeding $300 in coloring the models of Pathological Anatomy now in the Museum.

Professor Frost in reporting upon the fitting up of the Museum stated:

"Discussion of the manner by which the College building could be fitted for the accommodation of the Museum and still answer the purposes of medical teaching in all its departments were often held by the members of the faculty during the fall of 1871. The conclusions arrived at were improved upon and embodied in working plans by Mr. Parker, an architect of Boston, whose wisdom is abundantly shown in the perfection of the results attained. In November,

1871, the work of constructing a dissecting room in the south end of the basement of the building was begun, and was so far advanced in January, 1872, that the room was used by the dissecting class of that winter with a fair degree of comfort.

"Early in March, 1872, the work of demolition of the central part of the building, the old anatomical lecture room, commenced, under the direction of J. T. Muchmore and Son of Lebanon, N. H., and at the same time the work of renovating the chemical lecture room commenced below. The brick wall of the center, front and rear, was built up for eight feet, a very pleasant arrangement of the windows above made, the inside partitions were all removed, the floors and walls made straight, and some advance made in arranging the cases in the Stoughton Museum. The south hall of entrance was completed with black walnut stained rail, balusters, and newels. The lecture and dissecting rooms were completed and occupied during the lecture season. A new slate roof was put on the entire building.

"In April, 1873, the work on the Museum was resumed and the interior was completed by the last of June of that year. The cases and the decoration were the work of Marcott of Union Sq., New York. The floor was the work of Muchmore from designs by Marcott. The entire cost of the completed room for the Museum was $10,000, which was met by Mr. Stoughton."

[At the faculty meeting held Aug. 1, 1877, Professor Phelps was appointed curator and Professor Frost assistant curator of the Stoughton Museum.]

Miscellaneous Notes

Annual Meeting Aug. 22, 1798:

"*Voted*, that the degree of Bachelor of Medicine be conferred on Messrs. Lewis Sabin and Joseph Adams Gallup, and also on Lyman Spalding, M.B. at Harvard College, A.D., 1797.

"*Voted*, that the fee for conferring the degree of Bachelor of Medicine *pro meritis* be the sum of twenty dollars."

Honorary Degree of M. D.

Among the honorary degrees that have been granted, the following may be specially noticed:

August 22, 1804:

Voted, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine be conferred on Lyman Spaulding."

Special Meeting April 7, 1881:

"The honorary degree of M.D. was then conferred by unanimous vote on recommendation of the Dean of the Medical Faculty on Edward Swift Dunster, M.D., of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Henry Martyn Field, M.D., of Newton, Mass."

Doctor Smith's Graduation Thesis

In a personal letter of June 26, 1897, Professor Hubbard writes:

"In my memoir of Dr. Nathan Smith p. 10 is: 'He read "a dissertation on the circulation of the blood." This I never believed, as only a tyro chooses this subject. On p. 26 is the title of a pub-

lished paper 'on the causes and effects of spasms in fevers,' (*Mass., Magazine* Jan., 1791,) I found this in a dark crypt in the Boston Atheneum and it proved to be the 'Inaugural Dissertation,' also a 'Criticism' on it and a 'reply' by Nathan Smith, and my suspicion was right. A medical graduate at Harvard, then had to print his thesis and leave twelve copies with the faculty."

Medical Books in Colonial and Revolutionary Times

It is said that Kittredge, who was the preceptor of Goodhue, with whom Nathan Smith studied for three years, had not half a dozen books in his library.

As illustrating the value attached to lectures in manuscript and in print, Sparks relates that after the capture of the British brig Symmetry Doctor Boyes of the British Army having requested the return of his books and manuscripts, Washington wrote as follows:

"A few days ago, I received a very polite letter from Doctor Boyes, Surgeon of the 15th regiment, British, requesting me to return him some valuable medical manuscripts, taken in the brig Symmetry: He says they are packed in a neat kind of portable library, and consist of Doctor Cullen's lectures on the Institutes of Med., eighteen vols., Anatomical lectures, eight vols., and Doctor Black on Chemistry, nine vols., the whole in octavo. If they can be found, I beg that they may be sent up to me, that I may return them to the Doctor. I have no other view in doing this than that of showing our enemies that we do not war against the sciences."

Miscellaneous Extracts from Minutes of Meetings of the Board of Trustees

Annual Meeting Aug. 22, 1798:

Voted, that the degree of Master of Arts be conferred on Doctor Nathan Smith, M.B. at Harvard College, 1790.

Adjourned till tomorrow morning, 6 o'clock.

August 23. Met according to adjournment.

August 25, 1801:

"*Voted*, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine be conferred on Nathan Smith, A.M., 1798."

August 26, 1803:

"*Voted*, that there be allowed and granted to Dr. Nathan Smith the sum of one hundred dollars a year for the purpose of accommodating him with a house in the vicinity of this College in Hanover, provided he returns to reside here as professor, and also the use of not exceeding ten acres of land to be assigned him by the Financier for pasturage, both grants to continue during such his residence in this place and his continuance in office as professor of Medicine at this College."

At the meeting of Aug. 26, 1903, the tuition in the College proper was fixed at "four dollars a quarter and 25c additional for ordinary incidentals."

August 29, 1806:

Voted, that the thanks of this Board be returned to President Wheelock and Doctor Nathan Smith for their faithful exertions in the concerns of this Institution before the General Court of New Hampshire, and that they or either of them be and hereby are desired to renew their application for aid, and pay such attention thereto as they may think proper.

Meeting Oct., 1835:

Resolved, that this Board record upon their minutes the deep conviction which they experience of the disinterested, persevering, and most efficient labors Dr. R. D. Mussey as late professor has performed in the Medical Department of this College without interruption since 1814, which they cannot doubt has been a fundamental cause of the prosperity of that department and of conse-

quence the advance of medical science in this part of the country and the good thereby experienced.

Annual Meeting of 1850:

Voted, that the members of this Board in common with their fellow citizens, have appreciated the distinguished merits of Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, as a physician and surgeon; that they received the intelligence of his decease during the last month, with profound regret; that they receive with deep sensibility the portrait which he has bequeathed to the College, as a memorial of his affection for his *alma mater*, and that they tender to his relatives and friends, their heartfelt sympathies, upon the occasion of their great bereavement.

Voted, that the portrait be placed in a suitable position in the College library.

Annual Meeting, July, 1868:

Doctor Spalding, for committee on the resignation of Dr. Dixi Crosby, made report, which was accepted, and adopted and is as follows:

The committee to whom was referred a communication from Dr. Dixi Crosby, respectfully present the following Report and Resolutions:

"*Resolved*, that the resignation of Dr. Dixi Crosby as professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College be accepted, and that the Trustees hereby express their high appreciation of the many advantages the department has derived both from the distinguished professional reputation of Doctor Crosby, and the faithful and valued services he has rendered during the long period of his connection with the College."

Annual Meeting of 1870:

A letter of resignation from Prof. Dixi Crosby of the Medical Department was read, referred to Doctors Spaulding and Peaslee, who subsequently reported the following to be entered on the minutes of the Board, *viz:*

Voted, on accepting the resignation of Dr. Dixi Crosby of his connection with the New Hampshire Medical Institution, the

Trustees desire to express their personal regard for him and their appreciation of his services during the long period of his connection with the College; and to confer upon him the title of Professor Emeritus of Surgery.

Special Meeting Feb. 19, 1878:

The following minute reported by the committee to prepare a minute on the removal of the late E. R. Peaslee, M.D., of this Board, was adopted:

Resolved, that as a Board of Trustees, we place on record our sense of the exceeding loss which the College has sustained in the death of Doctor Peaslee, a most successful professor in the Medical Department of this Institution and a Trustee upon whose wisdom and devoted interest in the College, we have greatly depended.

Voted, that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the family of Doctor Peaslee.

Advertisement in Boston Telegraph, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1824

"New Hampshire Medical Institution. The Medical Institution of the state of New Hampshire has been established at Hanover and is connected with Dartmouth College. The Medical College is a brick edifice, three stories high, containing two lecture halls, a chemical laboratory with full apparatus and a large cabinet of minerals; an extensive and valuable museum of Anatomy; a small medical library of a few hundred volumes, annually increasing; and several rooms for students.

"The annual course of lectures commences two weeks after the College Commencement, this year on Thursday, the second of September, and continues fourteen weeks. Four lectures are delivered every day, and frequently five, and even six, on the following branches: *viz*, Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics, by R. D. Mussey ; Theory and Practice of Physic, Physiology and Materia Medica by D. Oliver; Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Legal Medicine, by J. F. Dana, Esq. Fees for all the courses of lectures $50. Boarding has been engaged for the medical class this year at $1.25. The students are closely questioned at every lecture on

the subject of the preceding lecture. The class is examined every week by each of the professors, on the subject treated of in the lectures of the preceding week. By the professor of Anatomy an important improvement has been made in the mode of teaching Myology, one of the most difficult and laborious branches of the whole study of Anatomy. Sets of bones (a suffi cient number of ets to supply the autumnal class) are painted with patches of vivid colors upon a white ground, exhibiting the origin and insertion of each muscle, together with the *extent* of its bony attachment. In addition to these, a complete set of dried muscular preparations exhibit the various muscles, painted with colors corresponding with those on the bones. These aids to the memory speak so strongly to the eye, as in the opinion of students who have made use of them, to diminish at least by one-half the labor of studying Myology. An Infirmary on a limited scale has been commenced at Hanover by the medical professors. Boarding places have been engaged for patients who may need surgical operations, and for a small number laboring under chronic diseases. Surgical operations and attendance afforded *gratis* to such patients; and the medical class have the privilege of witnessing the operations. From an account lately published of the resources of the Medical School, it appears that at the Institution and in the neighboring region, 138 surgical operations have been performed by the professors of Surgery within thirty months ending in June. Among these is a successful operation of lithotomy upon a corpulent man eighty years old, a successful case of tying the carotid artery, several operations for strangulated hernia, and for the removal of various and important tumors from the neck, etc.

"Hanover, N. H., July 30, 1824."

In the College Catalogue for 1838 it was noted: "Although the Trustees have deeply to regret the resignation of Professors Mussey and Oliver, by whose labors chiefly the medical branch of the College has been for many years so ably sustained; yet from the known character and talents of the gentlemen recently elected to fill the places thus vacated, they do not apprehend that the advantages afforded to medical students will in any of the departments be materially abridged: while in several respects they will be essentially improved. The improvements to which they would

more especially invite attention are: an extended division of labor from the increased number of professors; the addition of a department of Medical Botany, and an arrangement by which the lectures on Chemistry will in future be especially adapted to the wants of the medical profession."

Photograph of Professor James F. Dana

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, 1874, the following letter was read:

"Cambridge, Mass., June 4, 1874

"To President Smith,

"Sir:

"I have the pleasure of offering through you for the acceptance of Dartmouth College, a photographic copy from a likeness of my late husband, Dr. James Freeman Dana, who for several years occupied the chair of Chemical Professor at Dartmouth College. It was during his residence at Hanover, that Doctor Dana pursued the investigations in Electro Magnetism, which, made known in a course of lectures before the N. Y. Athenaeum, attracted the interest of Mr. Morse to the science and gave rise to the application of it in the construction of the electric telegraph.

"Trusting that this gift may prove not unacceptable to the College, I am with best wishes for its prosperity,

"Yours with much respect,

"Matilda W. Dana"

Whereupon, *Voted*, that the picture be accepted with thanks to Mrs. Dana, and her letter placed on our records."

"Body-Snatching" and Laws Relating to Dissection.

"In the autumn of 1809 a widespread excitement was occasioned by a case of body snatching. A young man was sent out to procure a subject for the medical class, and captured the body of a young boy from a recent grave in a neighboring town. The work

was so clumsily done as to leave traces which induced an investigation, and the pocketbook of the resurrectionist, with his name in it was found in the graveyard. A sheriff with a search warrant appeared unexpectedly at the door of the lecture room but found nothing, till in passing out a loose board was discovered in the floor among the seats, and under it the missing body, pretty thoroughly dissected. The young man who had taken the body fled, and never dared to return. Threats were freely made to burn the College buildings, and they were for a time in imminent danger. People ceased for a while to bury the dead in the public burial grounds. Town meetings were held and violent resolutions adopted. Doctor Smith rode out and attended one of these meetings, hoping to allay the excitement, but was violently thrust out, and mounted his horse and fled to escape further outrage.

"This put a check for many years on body snatching in this region. (*Autobiography of Andrew Kendall, p. 45.*)

"It did not, however, totally extinguish it. Traditions of many exciting episodes are still current. About 1840, for example, there died in Randolph, Vt., a man who had been widely known as the 'living skeleton.' It was well understood that the profession hoped to satisfy its curiosity by a post mortem examination, and a watch was set to prevent it. But the doctors were too smart for them and succeeded in getting the body out of the grave and into a wagon bound for Hanover. They were, however, discovered, and followed so hotly that when they crossed the bridge from Norwich the pursuers were at the farthest shore. As they neared the Medical House, finding it impossible to harbor their prize there, they slipped it off by the roadside, and dashed on up the road, leaving the body pitched over a pile of boards in Mr. W. W. Dewey's horse shed, whence it was safely housed after the pursuit was over."

[The name of the writer of this report does not appear.]

Statement of Acts Respecting Dissections in the State of New Hampshire

'By the Act of July 5, 1834, Sec. 4 of Chap. 191, it was provided: 'That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be lawful for any physician duly licensed according to the laws of this

state, or for any medical student under the authority of any such physician, to have in his possession, to use and employ human dead bodies or parts thereof for purposes of anatomical inquiry or instruction.'

"The above provision was repealed by the Revised Statutes of 1842 and there is not at the present time any statute provision upon the subject in force in this state.

"The reason of the repeal is not apparent except upon the supposition that the provision was regarded as merely declaratory of the common law and therefore unnecessary.

"Indeed there is no reason to believe that an indictment in the case contemplated by the statute could now be sustained if it could ever have been. Anatomical knowledge contributes so much to the amelioration of human suffering that it can no longer be controlled by prejudice against multilation of the dead body; and although disinterment even for the purposes of dissection was an indictable offence at common law and is now subject to be punished by imprisonment in the State prison, still there does not appear to any legal provision against dissection for the purposes of anatomical instruction or inquiry." [*Hanover, Oct. 26, 1850. Mr. Blaisdell.*]

Extracts from Faculty Records

Faculty Meeting Aug. 4, 1846:

"Mr. F—— of the medical class (an African) requests an examination before the end of the term in season to go to Africa with the expedition of the 1st of November next, it being impossible for him to go to Africa till next spring if prevented going Nov. 1."

"Mr. S——of the class just graduated in Dartmouth College proposes to spend his life as a teacher, and asks leave to attend the full course of medical lectures, not wishing, however, to take tickets. The question is whether any deduction from the fee of $50 can be made in consideration of the circumstances."

"*Voted*, that in all cases one attending the full course of lectures is expected to pay the matriculation fee of $5. As to the fee of $50 the faculty as a body do not decide, since each member has the right

to receive or remit the charge for a ticket in his own department as he may prefer."

Faculty Meeting Aug. 21, 1846:

"The proposal of Mr. G—— of ———to attend the present course and be examined at the end of the same (on account of certain peculiar domestic circumstances which render it very desirable to him), though he will then have studied but two years and nine months including two courses of lectures at Woodstock, was first considered.

"*Voted*, that we cannot deviate from the rule hitherto adhered to of *actually requiring* as requisite for the degree of M.D. what we *profess* to require in our published Circular and Catalogue."

October 16, 1847:

"Proceeded to arrange the circular for 1848; when the cry of fire! ! interrupted the deliberations entered into, and a very precipitate adjournment was forthwith effected. The house on fire was found to be the one next north of Doctor Crosby's, and it was soon burned to the ground."

August 10, 1852:

"The request of Miss Emily Blackwell of Cincinnati, to be admitted to the present course of lectures, being under consideration, it was

"*Voted*, that in the opinion of this faculty we should not be justified by the medical profession of New England in complying with her request, and that a copy of the vote be communicated to Miss Blackwell by the Secretary."

Faculty Meeting Oct. 14, 1895:

"It is moved by Professor Smith and seconded by Prof. E. J. Bartlett that five hundred ($500) dollars be appropriated toward the payment of current expenses of the Mary Hitchcock Hospital, the money to be taken from the graduation fees of this year, and to be paid by the Treasurer of the Medical College to the Treasurer of the Hospital." [Receipt of this sum acknowledged by letter of date of November 5.]

Personal Resolutions—Medical Faculty

Professor Dixi Crosby, M.D., LL. D.

Meeting of the Medical Faculty, Sept. 16, 1870:

The committee appointed at the last meeting to report resolutions on the resignation of Professor Dixi Crosby presented the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, a committee appointed in relation to the resignation of Professor Dixi Crosby, beg leave to offer the following report:

"Time, that matures and hastens all things, has brought us by the resignation of Professor Dixi Crosby to the first change in our faculty in its laboring members. It is now twenty-two years since the present faculty commenced their labors together in our Medical School, and until now the circle has never been broken, either by resignation or death, —nor, indeed, during all this time has there been hardly a failure on the part of any professor to fulfill the duties of his chair. This is a circumstance probably unexampled in the history of any medical school in our country.

"It is a time for serious reflection with most of us when we consider that the heat and toil of our lives are nearly ended, that we must give up all aspirations for the future and admit and acknowledge ourselves to be what our lives have made us, and learn to submit willingly to the inevitable fate of growing old, and to do it gracefully, since we do now feel that we are on the descending scale.

"Our late colleague had attained the common lot of man, his three score years and ten, and we are just on the verge of the same. It is well and proper and consonant with the custom of similar institutions for men of our age to withdraw from active duties, however bright they may be, and give place to younger men who will more readily enlist the sympathy of students.

"But it is not at all to be inferred because we may cease to be professors that we cease to be progressive men, that we give up our studies and our intellectual pursuits and our interest in the noble profession that has engrossed so much of our lives.

"We beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

"*Resolved:* that we experience this first change in our faculty by the resignation of Professor Dixi Crosby, with regret.

"*Resolved:* that we have great cause of congratulation that such a degree of prosperity has attended our united efforts for so long a time.

"*Resolved:* that we forget any asperities that may have ever clouded the past, and that our memories cling only to the agreeable part of our intercourse as being a very present recollection to us all.

"*Resolved:* that our kindest wishes will follow our late colleague into his retirement, for his continued good health and ability to enjoy in ease the evening of a life of intense labor and successful and untiring efforts in his chosen profession.

"*Resolved:* that we appreciate fully his long and persistent efforts for the prosperity of our school, his ability in teaching, the honor he has conferred on our school by his eminence as an operating surgeon, and his character and attainments in the medical profession.

"*Resolved:* that we remember and recall with sincere pleasure his friendly greetings, his cordial and genial spirit, and his generous hospitality to us all.

"Signed by,

"Albert Smith

"Edward E. Phelps

"Hanover, Sept. 11, '70"

PROFESSOR ALBERT SMITH, M.D. LL.D.

The following letter was addressed to Prof. Albert Smith, M.D., by vote of the faculty:

"To our late estimable colleague;

"Albert Smith, M.D., LL.D.:

"It is with unfeigned regret that this faculty part with one who like yourself has so long been associated with us in so great, so honorable an undertaking as that of preparing and introducing into the profession young men who are to supply the vacancies made in the same by death.

"We have many reflections in this parting, and although some are sad, others are comforting.

"It saddens us not to see you amongst us at our meetings, for we feel the loss of your wise counsel and your warm sympathies

with everything that tended to the advancement of our noble science. We lose, too, the influence of your chaste, gentlemanly manner, which so much endeared you to us, but while these saddening ideas weigh upon us we are comforted by the reflection that you are not lost to us in a fellowship that can only be changed by the great destroyer.

"May a succession of many happy years remain to you, and with this wish so near our hearts we close this all too feeble expression of our great esteem.

"Nov. 1, 1871."

PROFESSOR EDWARD ELISHA PHELPS, M.D., LL.D.

Annual Faculty Meeting, Aug. 24, 1875:

The following letter was addressed to Prof. E. E. Phelps, LL.D., by vote of the faculty:

"Professor E. E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D.

"Honored Sir:

"It was with profound regret that we received the communication by which you propose to sunder the relations which have so long made you a highly valued member of our faculty, and it was only upon the assurance that the decision you had reached was irrevocable, that we voted to accept the resignation you tender.

"It would have been a gratification shared by us all, if you might have remained with us still longer, aiding us by your counsels, and cheering us with your presence, at the same time we would have gladly striven in every way to lessen your labors.

"An occasion like this suggests many thoughts of mingled pleasure and sadness. There are those of us who call to mind many successive years of united labor during which dependence upon your superior qualities has never failed us; while there are others who remember you rather as instructor and who held you in such respect that association with yourself seemed to us a considerable part of the honor to which we had attained when we were appointed to our respective chairs.

"It seems eminently proper that one who has so long been a power in our College should leave so much of his work behind him, and it will always please us to remember to what extent our several

departments are indebted to you for valuable specimens which your careful industry has gathered, and for new and enlarged resources which your influence has secured.

"With us all alike, the lesson of your life, in the capacity where we have best known you, will be highly prized; nor can we ever forget the dignity of your deportment, the earnestness of your thought, the clearness of your view, your unwearied and unremitted devotion to scientific study, and the general benevolence of act and feeling which have adorned your entire professional life.

"It is our earnest wish and hope that you may be spared many years to devote yourself to that other portion of your life-work which you have not yet laid down, and that when the final moment must come it may be attended with every kind and skilled alleviation which you have known so well how to administer to others.

"*Voted*, to appropriate a sum not to exceed $125 from the rent of rooms in the Medical Building to procure a portrait with frame of Dr. E. E. Phelps."

PROFESSOR HENRY MARTYN FIELD, M.D.

Annual Meeting of Medical Faculty, Sept. 10, 1892:

Doctor Conner read a minute on the resignation of Prof. H. M. Field, M.D., which was ordered to be spread on the records of the faculty and a copy to be sent to Doctor Field, as follows:

"After twenty years service in the College, our friend and colleague, Dr. Henry M. Field, found himself compelled on account of ill health, to resign the professorship of Therapeutics. Of broad, general education, scholarly in tastes and studious in habits, thoroughly familiar with modern Therapeutics, deeply impressed with the power of drugs, and firmly believing in the necessity of their intelligent administration, he has been rarely qualified for the position he has held. His clearness of view, his elegance of diction, his earnestness of manner, and the completeness of his course, have ever rendered him an attractive and instructive teacher. His purity of thought, his honesty of expression, his nobility of character, and his warmth of heart have endeared him to all. We, his associates in the Faculty, in parting with him officially cannot let him go from us without formally expressing our deepest regrets at losing him, and our sincerest hopes that with rest from labor may come restoration to health."

Special Faculty Meeting July 22, 1878:

Proceedings of last meeting read and approved. The secretary announced the death of Professor E. R. Peaslee and the consequent vacancy in the chair of Gynecology.

Professor Field then read the following paper, expressive of the sentiments of the faculty towards their late colleague and friend. The paper was ordered placed on the Records of the Faculty:

"*Vir bonus et sapiens qualem vix reperiat unum*
Millibus e multis hominum consultus Apollo!"

Fellows of the Medical Faculty:

We come together today oppressed with sad thoughts, and yet in part sustained by blessed memories of him whose presence was always wont to lend the chief charm to our assemblage, but who shall meet us no more. And this oppression has been upon us constantly, and these memories have been active with each of us, doubtless, ever since the day when word came to us so suddenly, and for which we were so little prepared, of the death of Doctor Peaslee. What he was to us, and how much he was to us, to each of us, to our faculty, our school, no form of words is equal to express. He was our honored confrere not only,—to nearly all of us he was our master, as well, revered and dearly beloved.

Such of us can remember, each in his own experience, with a distinctness that can never fail, when we first met him, when we first listened to his wise instruction in the public class, and to his wise counsels in privileged friendly intercourse. How our first impression of him became fixed forever thereafter, how our estimate of him grew constantly with that it fed upon, it being never more emphatic, never more assured than when we came to assume the office of trust beside him, it is not necessary that I should picture, but it is pleasant to call it to mind today. Surely through all the years of change and changed relations he remained our Master still. Indeed, such was his interest in all that concerned us, such his quick sympathy for us in our prosperity and in our sorrow that at times he seemed more like a Father.

Our sad experience in his loss is a peculiar one. No similar

experience can ever come to us again. We must give up one by one our valued members. To each of us must come the time of final weariness. God grant that it may be a time of supreme rest and perfect peace, as it was with him! but the loss of no one of us, however much endeared, and however difficult of repair, can ever be to our body what the death of Doctor Peaslee is. I have thought, therefore, Gentlemen of the Faculty, that this was not an occasion for formulated sentiments of condolence and respect, but rather for the simple and earnest expression of our love and our grief. And surely we all loved Doctor Peaslee. No one could truly know him and not find him altogether amiable and admirable and most noble. How we all valued the little time we could have with him, and earnestly desired its extension, while we well knew that its value to others, as to ourselves, made it short.

We loved him as Alanus was loved "for the divine beauty of his soul." How often, under some inspiring theme, we have seen the "divine beauty" twinkle in his eye and convert to its expression all the lineaments of his face, until within late years it seemed never to leave its seat. How was his countenance fashioned and illumined with the tracings of a lofty intellect, and yet, in equal degree with the marks of the more beautiful graces of the Spirit, and those who saw that face in the "statue-like repose" of its final rest tell me that it was more than ever true to the character of the man—that it looked eloquent with a life-long contemplation of noble purposes and lofty themes.

His was the true "*integer vitae*" of the poet, the life integral, perfected, wholly consummated in all its several parts and relations. If his gentleness did not make him great, his greatness borrowed a special power and grace from such quality. It was individual, essential, inherent; it was impressive only as it was real. It needed no trick of manner, no form of words, no stately reminder for its recognition; it received no help from him, nor indeed could it be covered up by all this simplicity of conduct and speech, an absence of assumption, yet his simple ways and hearty, straightforward method never left him undignified; his rather was that genuine dignity which springs from conscious worth and rests secure in the esteem of those whose esteem is alone of value.

A prominent element in Doctor Peaslee's character was his earnestness, a quality as conspicuous in his younger days in his college life, I am told, as in his riper years. It had its origin in part in a naturally strong will and in his eminent conscientiousness, and it was, moreover, a part of that sound, practical sense which early recognized the straight path leading to a successful career, and ever kept it in his eye. It was equally evident in small as in great affairs. He could not afford to undertake anything which he could not afford to do well. It did not slacken or flag as time passed on and his position became secure. Of necessity it made him enemies as it made him friends, and both were of the strongest sort. His high sense of honor, which insisted only on the same standard and the same criteria for himself as for all other men, and his natural amiable spirit, kept him from being the aggressor in any strife. But this very sense of honor made him sometimes seem persistent if not relentless towards one who had done him wrong and who continued in the wrong, especially if there were anything of littleness or meanness in his acts. It sometimes seemed as if then he allowed himself to be brought down to the level of a far inferior man, or as if he reacted too much in the way of conciliation and as if we ought to look to him for the magnanimity of a prince. Doubtless he knew in a peculiar degree how malignant are the shafts of envy, and that those who use the weapon of falsehood and false detraction are often most false when they assert reparation or sue for forgiveness.

Paracelus says Hippocrates was fortunate in his cases not alone because of his extraordinary skill but because all people had "a most strong conceit of his worth." Doctor Peaslee's success largely sprang from confidence. In a modest but earnest way he knew his own worth. He estimated at their true value his superior original gifts and the exalted acquirements of his many years of study and effort. Those who came in contact with him were sure to be impressed with spirit of self dependence, which however was never asserted, either by word or act, and in time came wholly to surrender their confidence to him as to one whose resources for the task at hand always seemed unlimited, whose assertions were true, and whose promises were always kept.

Ever *facile princeps* upon whatever College faculty, and capa-

ble of filling with eminent acceptance whatever professional chair, his best energies and his strongest love remained for the practice of Medicine. Here was the supreme domain of the truest exercise of his great gifts and attainments. His very manner was shaped to the exigencies of the sick room, his voice modulated for the sensitive ear of the sick man and his friends. "The noblest function of the medical man" (he once told his class, on vacating the chair of a college), "his greatest career, is in the practice of Medicine."

Doctor Peaslee loved our school with a love that seemed to grow with years. I remember he told me as long ago as when I was his student, and in connection with giving up a chair in another institution, that he intended to hold on to Dartmouth as long as he lived, "That is," he said with the quick pleasantry for which he was remarkable, "that is, on condition that Dartmouth will hold on to me." He seemed as sensitive of its honor, as rejoiced in its prosperity, as in whatever was purely personal to himself, and his cares were never so many nor his responsibilities so burdensome and engrossing but the old school at Dartmouth retained a large place in his thoughts. This extended even to the consideration of minor points in its government. He was never too absorbed for this, but always quick to see whatever of weaknesses or danger lurked in any new measure proposed.

Who remains to take up the work he has been called to lay down? Who, possessed of such resources of knowledge and formation, equally phenomenal for their extent and their precision? Who, possessing a mind disciplined to constant work, to unremitting industry, and a body in such subjection as to bear every burden imposed without complaint? It would seem the Doctor knew nothing of the imperative demand other men acknowledge for occasional leisure and diversion, and whatever of leisure he got was through the Jesuit economy of change of work. Of him it might truly said, "*Numquam minus otiosur quam quum esset otiosur.*"

Just about a year before his death, riding with him, he assured me he was trying to give himself more time, and that with a view to this and to recreation he had taken up some of the studies of his earlier life,—that he was especially interested in

Geology and surprised to find what advances had been made in that department during the years his attention had been called from it,—that there was no work in it, but great satisfaction, adding, "I suppose I ought to give what leisure I can get to the cultivation of the higher life, but I am interested in the study and contemplation of any and of all the works of God."

In these fragmentary remarks that position has been taken upon which alone the writer could stand and which he believes nearly all of our number could best assume with him. Of the still active members of our faculty but one remains, now doubly cherished, who for an equal number of years has been the confrere of our honored professor; our last remaining link or bond of union with these great men, the Fathers of our School who laid its foundation and reared its walls and whose names are held in everlasting remembrance.

We can but be assured, even in this time of peculiar trial, of the continued proserity of a College to which such men have been given, who have devoted to it the first and the best fruits of their talents and industry.

Let us go bravely forward in the lofty path where his great example led.

"*Ite nemo forter ubi celsa magni*
"*Ducit exempli via.*"

What other school has the inheritance of the memory and the name of such a man!

In what so far as it is given us, each in his degree, may we not safely and for the best emulate his virtues, practice his zeal and to this end bend all our energies untiringly to the accomplishment of the work assigned us, looking above for the help of the guiding and upholding hand. Then when to us shall come the time of final rest, we may as did our illustrious associate, meet it serenely, while those about us shall call us blessed, and the Master pronounce, Well done.

Annual Meeting of Medical Faculty, Aug. 24, 1877:

The following resolution, prepared by Prof. John Ordronaux, in recognition of the character and service of our colleague, Prof. A.B. Crosby, was passed and ordered placed upon the record:

"The faculty of the N. H. Medical Institution, bowing in resignation to the divine decree which has removed by the hand of death their loved and distinguished colleague, Dr. Alpheus Benning Crosby, professor of Surgery, do hereby adopt the following resolutions in testimony of his great professional worth and as a record of their appreciation of his unblemished character.

"*Resolved:* that in the death of our lamented brother the College has lost a teacher of rare mental endowments and of high practical skill in the chair which he adorned. Gifted with a radiant intellect and great personal magnetism, his presence was a source of strength and encouragement both to ourselves and to the classes which he instructed. While he illuminated the field of his professional activity with the beams of a varied erudition he beautified the channels of his social intercourse with an abounding geniality, which won the hearts of his fellowmen in every condition of life.

"*Resolved:* that in his death the medical profession has lost a zealous practitioner, a richly experienced mind, and a conspicuously promising member, whose many successes gave promise of a still brighter future. Cut off in the prime of a brilliant manhood, his unfinished career justified the conviction that he had not yet reached the zenith of his possibilities. With a maturity of thought which age brings, and the concentration of force which it necessitates, he would have been the peer of the foremost in his profession.

"*Resolved:* that we tender, with such emphasis as the poverty of language will admit, our sincere sympathies to his bereaved mother, to his afflicted widow, and to his orphan children, whose consolation it may be in years to come to read among the many written tributes of their father's memory this record of his honorable life and these testimonials of the esteem in which he was held in his generation as a man who had lived without fear and without reproach, beloved and lamented wherever known."

The following memorial minute was, at the annual meeting of the medical faculty held on Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1885, ordered to be prepared by the secretary, and by him to be entered on the records:

"Prof. Louis Elsberg, M.D., of NewYork City, died at his home on Thursday, Feb. 19, 1885. He was a native of Prussia, and was born in 1836, and was at his death nearly forty-nine years of age. At quite an early period of life he came with his parents to Philadelphia, where he received an education in the schools of that city. He was a graduate of arts of the University of Pennsylvania, I think. His medical education was in part received at the Jefferson Medical School, from which he graduated in 1857. After six months spent in a hospital in New York City and a year in Europe he entered upon medical practice in New York City. His attention was early directed to the study of diseases of the throat, and during the year that he spent in Europe he was a member of the first class that received instruction under Czermac. His professional life was mainly given to this specialty, and in it he acquired an enviable distinction. In 1861 he gave a course of lectures on Laryngology at the medical department of the New York University, and in 1862 he opened the first clinic for diseases of the throat.

"Endowed by nature with a bright and active intellect, and being ever filled with a noble enthusiasm in the study of Medicine, he early gained a high position, especially in the department of Medicine to which he for the most part was devoted. He began the publication of the *Archives of Laryngology*, a quarterly journal and the first in the specialty in this country, in 1880, and continued it for four years. He was chosen to represent his specialty in our faculty in 1878. His first course was given in 1879, and each year thereafter, save one year, a part of which he spent in Europe, seeking health and rest as well as opportunities for further study in his chosen field. His knowledge of his specialty, and his skill as an operator, placed him in advance of his fellows in this country. He was earnest and enhusiastic as a teacher, but always found the time at his disposal much too short for a satisfactory presentation of his subject. We always found him a most

genial colleague, ready to do his utmost to promote any plan likely to benefit the school or the students. We all mourn the loss of a sincere friend, a large-hearted and large-headed man."

PROFESSOR EDWIN SWIFT DUNSTER, M.D.

Meeting of Medical Faculty, Sept. 6, 1888:

Doctor Conner presented and read the following minute on the death of our colleague, Doctor Dunster, which was accepted and ordered to be spread upon the records of the faculty and a copy to be sent to the family of Doctor Dunster.

"Dr. Edward Swift Dunster, professor of Obstetrics, died at his home in Ann Arbor, Mich,. on the 3rd day of May last, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. A native of Maine, his boyhood was spent in Rhode Island. Graduated at Harvard in 1856, he soon aferwards commenced the study of Medicine, attended his first course of lectures here in 1857 and took his degree in 1859 at the New York Medical College. The breaking out of the war found him a practitioner in New York, and attached to the staff of the Demilt dispensary. Within a few weeks after the first call for troops, he had passed examination and had been recommended for appointment as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., the necessary confirmation by the senate delaying the issuing of the commission, which bears date of Aug. 5, 1861. For nearly five years, until Feb. 1, 1866, he remained in the army on duty in hospitals, in the field, and at the Military Academy. In all positions he proved himself to be a competent practitioner and an unusually good executive officer, well deserving the two brevets that he received 'for faithful and meritorious services during the war.' Returning to New York he was in practice there or in the immediate vicinity until acceptance of the chair of Obstetrics in the University of Michigan necessitated his removal to Ann Arbor in 1873. For some years while in New York he was editor of the *New York Medical Journal*, and was for several years physician in charge at the children's hospital on Randall's Island. From 1868 to 1871 he was professor of Obstetrics in the University of Vermont at Burlington. In 1871 he was appointed professor of Obstetrics in our College, and since that time has been with us; during two sessions lecturing in addition upon Gynecology.

"Of scholarly habits and cultivated tastes, well read in general literature, much instructed in matter of public policy, local and general; upright, honest, and pure-minded, he was an agreeable companion and a good citizen. As a physician he was attentive to his patients, ready in the detection and skillful in the treatment of disease, and a safe counsellor and just to his professional associates. As a writer he was clear and concise, familiar with its subject, both by reading and observation, showing himself possessed of a logical mind, as was conspicuously instanced in his well-known paper, before the American Medical Association at its Richmond meeting. As a lecturer he was systematic, instructive, and entertaining, an exceptionally good teacher.

"Though in the later years of his life ill health limited his efforts and rendered him at times apparently indifferent and unsocial, he was always true to his convictions, faithful to his duties, and loyal to his friends, an honor to the institutions with which he was connected. For thirty years most of us have known him and for much of that time he has been our associate. Regretting his early decease, we can all most heartily express our appreciation of his merits and have kindly remembrance of our friend and colleague."

PROFESSOR CARLTON P. FROST, M.D., LL.D.

In the obituary notice of Professor Frost, prepared by Prof. W. T. Smith and read by him at the meeting of the Medical Society at Hanover, August 2, 1896, we find the following:

"Doctor Frost's sagacity and foresight were manifest in his early relation to our hospital. The necessity of a hospital to Dartmouth Medical College began to be distinctly felt about 1880, when the clinical facilities of the city schools had become a very prominent factor in medical teaching. While others were talking about it Doctor Frost in 1881 quietly bought the most suitable tract of land in the village for hospital purposes, and for a time held it himself.

"In September, 1885, he secured the formation, in the faculty of the Medical College, of an Hospital Association under the laws of the State of New Hampshire.

"In September, 1888, the Association held the land above

referred to, and had $1730.00 in the bank. I remember having heard Doctor Frost say about that time that if some one would put ten thousand dollars into his hands he would erect a building and start. We hoped that this amount, or perhaps something more, would some day be ours to be used for this purpose, but none of us dreamed of our present superb outfit.

"The man whose mission it was to do this work at length appeared; a work than which no greater has been done here since Eleazar Wheelock first encamped on Hanover plain; and his opportunity was prepared for him. It was because Doctor Frost had got ready and because he had and deserved to have Mr. Hiram Hitchcock's full confidence that the Mary Hitchcock Hospital came to us."

Note to Record of Annual Meeting, June, 1897

The Centenary of the Dartmouth Medical College was observed by the President and Trustees of the College, the medical faculty, the graduates of the Medical College, the Governor and Council and other invited guests in the College Church, June 29, 1897, at 5 o'clock p. m., the order of exercises being as follows:

1. Music by the Germania Band.
2. Opening of the Centennial Exercises by President Tucker.
3. Prayer by Rev. Dr. S. P. Leeds.
4. Historical Address by Prof. Phineas S. Conner, M.D., LL.D.
5. Banquet in Butterfield Museum at 6 p. m., Prof. Wm. T. Smith, M.D., presiding and addresses by the President of the College, His Excellency Governor Ramsdell, Col. Carroll D. Wright, Maj. E. D. Redington of the Trustees, Dr. Edward Cowles, Dr. William Child, Dr. Levi G. Hill, Dr. G. P. Conn, Fred Gowing, Ph.D., and Prof. J. M. Gile, M.D.

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